The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. | CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1872. | NUMBER 337.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, July 17, 1872.

Another German paper, the *Daily Tribune*, of Quincy, Ill., hoists the banner of Reform and Reconciliation.

The anti-Grant Congressional Convention for the Fifth Indiana District, yesterday, nominated Cyrus F. McNutt for Congress.

The Republicans of Tennessee have called a State Convention to meet in Nashville, on the 4th of September, to nominate candidates for Governor and Congressman-at-Large.

At a meeting of influential Roman Catholics, held in London, yesterday, resolutions were adopted condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament proscribing the Jesuits.

The *Evening Star*, the most popular and widely-circulated Administration paper in Washington, admits that the contest between Greeley and Grant is a close one, and that that party will win which has the best organization.

Mr. Blanton Duncan and Mr. Horace H. Day are cooking up another star combination, the object of which will be to beat both Grant and Greeley. Duncan proposes to accomplish this object through a Convention to be held at Louisville on the 3d of September.

The prisoner Stokes, on being duly interviewed, expresses his strongest disapproval of the rulings and charge of the Judge presiding in his case. He is confident that, had the Judge consulted his (Stokes') opinions and feelings in the matter, the jury would have had no difficulty in rendering a verdict of acquittal.

The Ohio Liberal and Democratic State Committees met at Columbus, yesterday, and decided to hold a Mass Convention in this city on the 31st inst. The Convention will choose two Senatorial Electors. A general co-operation between the Committees was agreed upon.

There is hope for the Liberal Republican cause even in Massachusetts. The editor of a prominent Administration paper in the interior of that State acknowledges that the Liberal nominees will poll a larger vote than the friends of Grant imagine, and admits that the Administration majority will be largely reduced in November.

President Grant's Porter announces that he has in his possession a long list of names of prominent and influential Democrats who oppose Mr. Greeley's election, but he (Porter) is not at liberty to make public mention of said names at present. If Mr. Porter is a close observer of the political tendency of the times, he will publish this list at the earliest possible moment, lest it become too small, by constant dwindling, to attract attention.

And still another. The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, in a letter declining to be a candidate for Congress before the Grantite Convention to be held in his district to-day, says the Liberal Republican nominees are tried and honored Republicans, still adhering to Republican principles, and pledged to such policy on the tariff as the popular will shall dictate; that without sacrifice of principle Republicans can express their desires for reform by voting for those candidates. Mr. Donnelly will stump the State thoroughly for Greeley and Brown.

The campaign in Minnesota promises well for the Liberal Reform movement. In Minneapolis over 500 hundred Republicans have signed a call for a Greeley Club. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in that city on Saturday evening last, at which addresses were made by some of the most prominent Republicans in the State. The ten-thousand-majority Grant men are beginning to fight shy, and hedging is the order of the day among the office-holding fraternity in Minnesota.

A Convention of office-holders and other members of the present National Administration was held at Centralia, Ill., yesterday. General James S. Morton, of Salem, was nominated for Congress to represent the Sixteenth District. A. W. Bothwell, of Clay, was nominated for member of the State Board of Equalization for the same district. At the same time and place the Republican Senatorial Convention nominated Hon. John Cunningham, of Marion, for Senator, and Captain B. S. Swain, of Vandalia, for Representative.

The Liberal Republican and Democratic State Committees met in joint session at Springfield yesterday, and nominated Judge John B. Eustace, of Lee, for Attorney General in place of Hon. Lawrence Weldon, declined on account of ill-health. A full Electoral ticket was also agreed upon, with Wm. Bross, of Cook, and Judge John D. Caton, of LaSalle, as Electors-at-Large. Each party chose an Executive Committee of five, who will unite in a vigorous prosecution of the campaign. The Committees worked together in perfect harmony.

The President, Senator Wilson, ex Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, Secretary Robeson, and others too numerous to mention, have labored by turns with Colonel Forney to induce him to forego his little quarrel with Cameron until after the October election. Thus far the result of their pleadings has been eminently unsatisfactory. The Senator expresses a willingness to meet his enemy more than half way; but still the Colonel is relentless, and will have none of it. All of which goes to show that the Administration is greatly exercised over the political crop prospects in the Keystone State.

Under the provisions of the Revenue act of June last authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make such changes in tobacco and whiskey stamps and the mode of cancelling the same as in his judgment, might seem expedient, Commissioner Douglas has addressed a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, suggesting that a Commission be appointed to examine all appliances or means that may be offered to accomplish the purpose set forth in the act, and recommends that parties interested be invited to forward to said Commission all propositions looking to this end, and that the Commissioners, after proper examination, report the result of their labors.

The Chicago produce markets were very quiet yesterday. Mess pork declined $1.00 per brl, closing weak at $13.50a13.60 cash, and $13.40a13.50 seller August. Lard was quiet, but very firm, at $9.25a9.30 per 100 lbs on the spot, and $7.80a7.85 on summer rendering. Meats were quiet and firm at 5a5 1-8c for shoulders, and 6 7-8a7c for short ribs. Highwines were dull and unchanged at 87c per gallon. Lake freights were steady, but less active, at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in moderate demand at former quotations. Wheat was less active, and steady, closing at $1.26 cash, and $1.19 3-4a1.19 7-8 seller August. Corn was relatively quiet and unchanged, closing at 41 1-4a41 1-2c cash, and 42 5-8c seller August. Oats were active and firmer, closing easier at 27 1-2c cash, and 26 5-8 seller August. Rye was weak, closing at 59c for car lots. Barley was nominal on cash lots at 58a58 1-2c, but firmer on futures, closing at 58c seller September. Hogs were in good demand, and were firm at $3.80a[illegible] for inferior to extra. Cattle met with a fair inquiry, and were firmer, owing to light receipts. Sheep remain unchanged. On Saturday evening last there were in store, in this city, 1,668,371 bu wheat; 3,904,649 bu corn; 1,366,081 bu oats; 57,089 bu rye; and [illegible] bu barley.

The Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Rising barometer and northwest winds will probably prevail on Wednesday north and west of Ohio. The area of lowest barometer will move northeastward down the St. Lawrence, with southwest winds, veering to the northwest, and cooler weather in New England. No important change indicated for the Southern

---

POLITICAL.

The Liberal and Democratic State Central Committees at Springfield.

Judge John B. Eustace, of Lee, Nominated for Attorney General.

A Full Liberal Electoral Ticket Put in Nomination.

Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnessota, Declares for Greeley.

Liberal Republicanism in Massachusets---An Honest Confession.

The Hoosier State Wild with Enthusiasm for the Liberal Nominees.

A Rousing Conservative Meeting at Raleigh, N. C.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEES AT SPRINGFIELD—CANDIDATE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL—ELECTORAL TICKET.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—The Liberal Republican and Democratic State Central Committees met in this city, to-day, for the purpose of choosing Electors, nominating a candidate for Attorney-General, and for the transaction of general business. There was a large attendance of the members of both Committees, and Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, Governor Koerner, Jesse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, James C. Robinson, and other distinguished gentlemen assisted in the deliberations. The Liberal Republicans were called to order by Eugene L. Gross, who was elected temporary Chairman, W. K. Sullivan being made temporary Secretary. A letter from Horace White resigning his place as representative of the First District, owing to pressure of editorial duties, was read, and, after some discussion, the resignation was accepted. Herman Lieb was appointed to fill the vacancy in the First District, and David S. Hammond to succeed General Lieb as Representative-at-Large. The resignation of Lawrence Weldon, as candidate for Attorney-General, on account of ill health, was accepted. It was decided to hear nominations for Attorney General, and John B. Eustace, of Lee; Eugene L. Gross, of Sangamon, and J. Blackburn Jones, of Randolph, were placed in nomination. Balloting was postponed until after dinner, and a discussion of the Electoral ticket ensued, resulting in the adoption of a resolution to appoint a Liberal Republican Elector in districts where a Democrat was the candidate for Congress, and *vice versa*. The Committee adjourned until 2 p. m.

On reassembling, the Committee proceeded to ballot for Attorney General. The first ballot produced the following: Eustace, 6; Gross, 7; Jones, 4; and the second ballot the following: Eustace, 8; Gross, 4; Jones, 6. There being no choice, a third ballot was ordered. Caspar Butz nominated General Smith, of Chicago. It was stated that he would not accept. The third ballot resulted: Estace, 12; Smith, 4; Gross, 1; Jones, 1. The nomination of Judge Eustace was made unanimous, and the Secretary was directed to inform him of his nomination.

The selection of Electors was then taken up, and a full ticket of Liberal Republicans, with two exceptions, was prepared.

A Committee from the Democratic Committee, consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Cooke, and Kimberly, announced that the body they represented were prepared for a conference.

The Democratic Committee were invited to participate in the deliberations.

It was moved to make the Temporary Chairman permanent, and the motion prevailed.

It was moved to make a permanent Secretary out of the temporary one, but he declined.

The Democratic Committee arrived, and unanimously ratified the nomination of Judge Eustace.

The Electoral ticket was discussed for some time, resulting in the unanimous selection by the Joint Committees of the following gentlemen: At large, William Bross, of Cook; John D. Caton, LaSalle. First District, Thomas Hoyne, of Cook; Second District, C. C. P. Holden, of Cook; Third District, Arno Voss, of Cook; Fourth District, Isaac W. Swan, of Kane; Fifth District, Robert C. Burchell, of Ogle; Sixth District, Eric Johnson, of Henry; Seventh District, Caspar Butz, of Will; Eighth District, Stephen R. Moore, of Kankakee; Ninth District, Martin Shallenbarger, of Stark; Tenth District, Geo. Edmunds, Jr., of Hancock; Eleventh District, Chas. Steinwedel, of Adams; Twelfth District, David L. Philips, of Sangamon; Thirteenth District, Samuel C. Parks, of Logan; Fourteenth District, John Cunningham, of Coles; Fifteenth District, John N. Gwin, of Effingham; Sixteenth District, E. C. Link, of Montgomery; Seventeenth District, John Hinchcliffe, of St. Clair; Eighteenth District, Wm. H. Green, of Alexander; Nineteenth District, Franklin Pierce, of Wayne.

Mr. Robinson moved that each party elect an Executive Committee of five. The motion prevailed, and the Democratic Committee retired for that purpose. The selection of the five Republicans was referred to a Committee, consisting of Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, Governor Koerner, and General Hotchkiss.

Adjourned until 8 p. m.

The Committee reassembled at 8 p. m. Senator Trumbull reported that the Committee had selected the following gentlemen as the Republican Executive Committee: Governor Palmer, O. M. Hatch, William Jayne, Murry Nelson, and D. S. Hammond. He wished to state that Governor Palmer was put on the Committee at the urgent request of the other members. The report was adopted, and the Executive Committee was empowered to fill vacancies. The Democratic Committee, through Mr. Elwood, of Will, reported the following Democratic Executive Committee: Melville W. Fuller, George W. Shutt, James W. Patton, J. F. Ewing, and James C. Robinson, with headquarters at Springfield, the headquarters of the Central Committee being at Chicago. The report was adopted.

The Executive Committee chosen by the Republicans was reported to the Democratic Committee and indorsed. The two Executive Committees were authorized to fill vacancies on the Electoral ticket if any should occur.

Caspar Butz, having been made an Elector, resigned his place as Member-at-Large on the Central Committee, and N. K. Fairbanks, of Chicago, was elected in his place.

The Democratic Committee was invited to a joint session, when pleasant speeches were made, and brethren dwelt together in unity.

The two Committees adjourned at 10 o'clock, subject to call of their respective Chairmen.

The Democratic Committee organized by electing Dr. J. T. Worrell, of McLean, temporary Chairman, and E. L. Menitt, temporary Secretary. There was a long consultation on a number of subjects, the first business of importance being the election of Cyrus H. McCormick as permanent Chairman of the Committee, and George S. Kimberly as permanent Secretary. The Committee soon after adjourned to meet with the Republican Committee. The afternoon and evening sessions were devoted to business which was reported to the Republican Convention as detailed above.

Judge Eustace, the candidate for Attorney General, is well-known in the legal profession for scholarship and ability, and is a man of rare eloquence. He was elected Circuit Judge some years ago, and served to the satisfaction of the public and to his own credit. He resides at Dixon, Lee County, the home of Mr. Edsall, his opponent on the Grant ticket. He stumped the State for Grant four years ago, and will stump it more thoroughly in this campaign against him. His nomination is conceded on all sides to be a strong one, and his name and influence will aid the ticket very materially.

The Committees worked in perfect harmony, each manifesting a disposition to concede to the other, so there was no trouble in transacting business. The Republicans were willing to give the Democrats 11 of the 21 Electors, but they did not take so many, it being considered advisable in some districts to have Republican Electors as well as Republican Congressmen. This was the case in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Districts. The proportion remains 8 Democrats to 13 Republicans. Fitness for the positions was the only consideration, the result being the excellent ticket chosen.

Reports from all parts of the State were highly encouraging.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY DECLARES FOR GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—The *Dispatch*, last evening, published an able and elaborate letter from Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, wherein he declines to be a candidate for Congress before the Administration Convention which is to be held in his district to-morrow. He says: "I am a Republican. While I entertain the highest respect for my Democratic fellow-citizens, I do not desire to be merged in their organization, or controlled by their possible policies. But another avenue is open to us. A great party has arisen, composed exclusively of Republicans, firmly adhering to Republican principles, with Republican candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and pledged to such a policy on the tariff as the popular will shall dictate. Without any sacrifice of principles, we can express our desire for Reform through that channel. I, for one, propose to do so. If other men, who have differed with us heretofore, vote with us at the ballot-box to correct the great abuses of the day, we shall welcome their co-operation, and shall not think the less highly of our own principles." Mr. Donnelly is one of the ablest men in the State, and his declaration for Greeley strikes terror to the hearts of the office-holders. With him upon the stump, Minnesota will cast its electoral vote for Horace Greeley.

Minneapolis, which is the stronghold of Republicanism in this State, had a rousing Greeley ratification meeting, Saturday, conducted by Republicans, over five hundred of whom have signed a call for a Greeley club. A special train from St. Paul took more than attended the recent ratification meeting in this city. A. C. Morrill, Republican State Senator, presided, and the Vice Presidents embraced a number of the most prominent Republicans in the State.

From all parts of the State we have the most encouraging reports. Great men who, a month ago, wanted to bet on ten thousand majority in Minnesota, cannot now be induced to name any figure, and only rarely will they bet at all on this State.

THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS LABOR TO EFFECT A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN FORNEY AND CAMERON—GRANT SPEAKERS FOR NORTH CAROLINA—LIBERAL REPUBLICANS IN MASSACHUSETTS—AN HONEST CONFESSION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President did not arrive here to-day, notwithstanding the loud announcements of his friends, and therefore no Cabinet meeting was held. This was a disappointment to several members, who were here, and anxious to attend a session in order that they might go away again. The Postmaster General left his retirement in Maryland in order to be here, Secretary Delano was on hand; the Attorney General and the Secretary of War were also in the city. A few newspaper reporters gathered about the White House, and stood ready to make a note of anything that should occur; but nobody came except the Postmaster General, who drove to the White House before hearing that the President had not arrived. There is considerable speculation here to-night as to where the President has gone, but the report comes from Philadelphia that he is there in the hope of convincing Forney that he ought for the good of the party to forego his quarrel with Cameron till after the election, and give in his adhesion to Hartranft. There is also in Philadelphia at this time on the same errand, ex Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, and Secretary Robeson has but just returned, the latter, up to this time has divided his time between Bedford Springs and Philadelphia, in consultation with Senator Cameron and Colonel Forney on the same subject. Senator Wilson arrived here from Philadelphia yesterday, and it is said that while in that city he also labored hard to convince Forney of the great sin he is committing. The fact need not be denied that the Administration is in the greatest consternation in regard to the October election in that State. The President's politicians well know that to lose the State in October, is to lose it in November, which they know will be fatal to them. Other prominent gentlemen beside the President, the candidate for Vice President, a Cabinet officer, and an ex-Senator have been sent to Forney with the same object. Cameron, on his part, is perfectly willing to become reconciled, and will even make concessions, for it is said that there are certain facts in the State offices, particularly the State Auditors', which might be injurious to have known. He has no faith in Buckalew as a concealer of fraud and speculation. Whether the President will arrive here in the morning is not premised.

Another of the Federal office-holders, Colonel Robert M. Douglass, the actual private Secretary of the President, has gone to North Carolina to help the President's cause.

A letter received here to-day from the editor of a Grant paper in Massachusetts, by an enthusiastic Administration man, says that in the interior of the State Greeley has some strength, "More I think than our friends care to own; of course not enough to carry the State. You may rest assured that the Republican majority in Massachusetts will be largely reduced."

The *Evening Star*, the most prominent and largest circulated paper in Washington, and which is extremely friendly to the Administration, admits that the contest between Greeley and Grant is so close that success will attend that party which has the best organization.

POLITICAL ITEMS FROM INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for this Congressional District met at Greencastle to-day, and nominated Cyrus F. McNutt, of Martinsville, on the 11th ballot. His competitors were Wells G. Neff, of Putnam; Cass Byfield, of Franklin, and Frank Landers, of this city.

The Democrats have concluded to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown on Saturday evening. Hendricks is announced as the star speaker.

The Republicans are building a wigwam, and will dedicate it on Tuesday evening. Governor Oglesby will be the principal speaker.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOURBON, Ind., July 16.—To-night, a vast number of Liberal Republicans and Democrats have had a glorious soul-stirring ratification of the Cincinnati-Baltimore nominations, amid such wild and hearty enthusiasm that it has caused the hearts of the Grantites here to quake with terror in anticipation of the overwhelming defeat that certainly awaits the Gift-Taker and National Horse Jockey in November. General Hascall, Hon. H. Carbin, Hon. Van Long, Hon. M. A. O. Packard, and other eminent Republicans and Democrats have been making convincing addresses to the crowd assembled. Present indications make it safe to bet on Indiana for Greeley for any majority short of thirty thousand, notwithstanding the many frauds and corruptions that will be used by the Administration.

THE MILITARY FAMILY ARE HOPEFUL OF THE RESULT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A correspondent at Long Branch met General Horace Porter, yesterday, and the reporter expressed surprise that Grant was so inactive, affording such contrast with Greeley in this respect. General Porter rather angrily and sarcastically deprecated what he considered the undignified and demagogic dodges of Horace Greeley, and said that if his tactics would insure an election the American people would undoubtedly be to blame, as they would be entirely responsible. There were no trees, he said, to be chopped around Long Branch, and, even if there were, he did not believe General Grant would be demagogue enough to go out and chop them for the amusement of curiosity-seers of the prospects of General Grant's re-election, General Porter has no doubt. He had good reason to think, he says, that the Democrats are thoroughly disgusted with the nomination of Horace Greeley. "We have received several letters," said General Porter, "from leading Democrats, no mere political soldiers of fortune, but Democrats of great standing and life-long reputation, who have announced their intention of taking the stump for Grant against Greeley. We can not let their names be known to the general public just now, but they will be in a few days." The correspondent urged the nettled and satirical Porter to communicate the names, but, as might be expected, he failed to do it.

JOINT DISCUSSION AT LIGONIER, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIGONIER, Ind., July 16.—It was announced a few days ago that Mr. Curry, Radical candidate for Secretary of State, would address the citizens of this place to-night on the political topics of the day. Hon. J. B. Stall, Democratic candidate for State Auditor, proposed to Mr. Curry to divide the time with him. Satisfactory arrangements were made, and Mr. Curry spoke one hour in his first speech, which was occupied in trying to ridicule the Democratic party for going to New York to get an honest candidate for President. He also labored to prove that the State Government, years ago, under Democratic rule, cost more than it did afterward under Republican rule, but he failed most woefully to touch the important questions of the present.

Mr. Stall replied in a speech of an hour and twenty minutes, in which he poured hot shot into the Grant camp; proved by the figures that its record was everything but pure, and that it is unworthy the confidence of the people.

Mr. Curry is a good talker, but Mr. Stall's arguments were so powerful that they completely overwhelmed the Grant orator. Figures will tell the truth, and Mr. Stall contended that the Administration could not sustain itself by the rule of honesty. Curry's closing speech of twenty minutes was a sad failure.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, July 16.—The Conservative ratification mass-meeting here to-day was largely attended. Speeches were made by Senators Doolittle and Tipton, Governor Walker, ex-Senator Miller, of Georgia, Governor Graham, Colonel Joseph J. Davis, Judge Fawl, Colonel Master, and others. Much enthusiasm was manifested.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 16.—The delegates from Green and Jersey Counties passed through here, to-day, *en route* for the Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eleventh District, which meets at Mount Sterling, Brown County, to-morrow. It is thought that the Hon. Robt. M. Knapp, of Jerseyville, will be the nominee.

ANOTHER GERMAN PAPER HOISTS THE LIBERAL FLAG.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 16.—The *Daily Tribune*, the German organ of this city, has been transferred to the control of Mr Louis Keorth, its former editor, and a straight out Liberal Republican. Of course the *Tribune* is strongly in favor of Greeley and Brown.

GRANTITE NOMINEE FOR CONGRESSMAN IN THE SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT—SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

VANDALIA, Ill., July 16.—The Republican Convention for the Sixteenth District, at Vandalia, Ill., to-day, was largely attended. Hon. J. F. Alexander, of Bond, Chairman, and Captain C. D. Kendall, of Clay, Secretary. General James S. Martin, of Salem, was nominated by acclamation. A. W. Bothwell, of Clay, was nominated by acclamation for member of the State Board of Equalization for the Sixteenth District.

General James S. Martin, of Salem, and Major Robert McWilliams, of Montgomery County, addressed the Convention amid great enthusiasm.

The Senatorial Convention, held here today for the Forty-third District, nominated Hon. John Cunningham, of Marion, for Senator, and Captain B. S. Swan, of Vandalia, for Representative.

POLITICS ON THE RACE COURSE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 16.—At the English picnic, given by the sons of Albion, in the Aurora Agricultural Fair Grounds, a race was gotten up between representatives of Greeley and Grant, dressed in costume and superbly mounted. The Greeley horse, ridden by a staunch Greeleyite, won the race, and the cheers from five thousand throats showed plainly that Grant had lost his prestige, even in this Republican town. The picnic was a grand success, all the old English games being revived, and liberal prizes given to the victors.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN THE SECOND MINNESOTA DISTRICT.

HASTINGS, Minn., July 16.—The Second District Republican Convention assembled here to-day. With the exception of one or two remote counties, there was a full delegation. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the whole proceedings. J. H. Brown, of Kandigopi, was Chairman. J. W. S. Jackson, of Wabasha, Secretary. The result of the informal for United States Representative was H. B. Strait, 48; J. A. Thatcher, 17; George Bryant, 6—total number of votes cast, 71. The formal ballot resulted: Strait, 52; Thatcher, 19. Strait's nomination was made unanimous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Blandon Duncan, in a letter, suggests holding a Labor Reform Convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 3d of September, to which Horace H. Day replies that he and his friends will do all they can to prepare the way for union with all the honest opponents of both Grant and Greeley.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—Representatives from the Democratic and Liberal State Committees met here this morning to consult as to calling a State mass convention. It was finally decided to issue a call for a mass convention, to meet in this city July 31, at which time two Senatorial Electors are to be chosen. A general co-operation between the Liberals and the Democrats was agreed on.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 16.—Greeley and Brown are gaining strength every day in this part of the State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 16.—The enthusiasm is kindling rapidly among the German devotees of Greeley and Brown in this city and Peoria. A German band of music from the latter city visited this city, last evening, and serenaded our Mayor and other prominent citizens, on which occasion sundry speeches were made in favor of the White-Coated Philosopher, and received with much enthusiasm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 16.—A Greeley and Brown Club was organized here to-night, and a large number of respectable names enrolled. Arrangements were made for a grand ratification meeting next Saturday night.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—The Republican Central Committee of Tennessee will publish a call in the *Banner*, to-morrow, for a State Convention on the 4th of September, to nominate candidates for Governor and Congressman for the State at large.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16.—Senator Schurz arrived home to-day. It is not yet announced, but it is understood that he will make his opening campaign speech here next Monday night.

COLUMBUS, O., July 16.—A very large number of persons from all parts of Ohio were expected to be present at the mass Convention in this city, July 31, to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Speeches were expected from Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz, Lyman Trumbull, Thomas A. Hendricks, and C. R. Buckalew. The meeting will be held during the day and evening. Half-fare arrangements have been made with the leading railroads.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 16.—A Republican mass meeting was held in Corinthian Hall to-night. The audience was an extremely large one, many being compelled to retire for want of room. Judge Geo. W. Rawson presided. The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was composed of many of the most influential citizens and active Republicans of the city. Stewart L. Woodford made a brilliant speech in vindication of the character of President Grant. Judge Tourgee delivered a stirring speech.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 16.—A grand Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here to-night. Several thousand were present. Fitz Henry Warren and other speakers were present. Great enthusiasm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 16.—It is announced that the Liberal Republican Mass Convention at Jackson will be addressed by Senator Trumbull, Governor Koerner, and Governor Blair.

KENTUCKY.

Opening of a Mammoth Dry Goods Establishment.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—The event of the season was the opening, to-day, of Bamberger, Bloome & Co.'s immense new dry goods palace, built at a cost of $250,000. An elegant banquet was set, attended by about six thousand persons. Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, United States Senator from Kentucky, delivered the inaugural address. All officials and notables of the city were present. The banquet cost $6,000. The firm do a business of about $4,000,000 annually. The building is said to be the largest and finest in the West. It has an iron front, is five stories high, with passenger and freight elevators, and has 55,000 square feet of floor space.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 16.—Cattle market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6¼ to 6½c; stockers, 3½ to 4½c; prospects slow.

Sheep—Market slow; arrivals fair; prospect dull; best, 5¼ to 5¾c; medium, 4½ to 5c; common, 3½ to 4c.

Hogs—Firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.70 to 4.80; Yonkers, $4.30 to 4.40; prospects fair.

NEW YORK.

Ex-Minister Catacazy Publishes a Vindication of His Course.

The Trial of William M. Tweed Commenced at Albany.

Bail in the Case of Stokes Likely to Be Refused.

The Health of Governor Brown Steadily Improving.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CATACAZY PAMPHLET.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Simultaneously with its appearance in Europe, Catacazy's pamphlet is published here, occupying 10 columns of the morning papers. Catacazy addresses his argument for official resource to Chief Justice Chase, and defends himself from the charge that he is a busybody, intermeddling with international questions in which Russia was not concerned, and annoying his enemies by personal scandal and masked attacks through the American newspapers. He says the Americans in general are very intelligent regarding politics, but this country is wofully behind in diplomacy, improvising diplomats from day to day. He claims that he resigned, and was not dismissed, but admits that publishing his pamphlet may be the termination of his official career. He insinuates that Fish wished to cheat him on the sale of some lots in Second avenue, New York, for the Russian Church, asking $40,000 for what was worth only $20,000, and publishes a very polite note from Fish, inviting him to examine the lots. Catacazy says When the San Domingo job was alive and vigorous, Secretary Fish told me he had not believed in my interference in the San Domingo affair, but he saw with regret that I continued to maintain relations with Mr. Sumner after the attitude he had taken in regard to the President. I answered that, having had the honor of knowing Mr. Sumner for more than twenty years, and, appreciating the eminent qualities of that statesman, I had no reason to break with him because a difference of opinion had occurred in the Administration about an affair that in no way interested Russia. My instructions, I added, prevent me from interferring in any of your home questions, but tell me to retain good relations with all the notabilities of the country, without distinction of parties or persons. Besides, Mr. Sumner is President of the Committee of Foreign Relations, and I must pay him all the respect due on this account, as well as on many others." "He will not be long President of that Committee," Mr. Fish quickly replied. "He is a bad and a mad man, who has no longer any credit with the country." "I retired, asking permission of the Secretary of State to be of an entirely opposite opinion. On the evening of the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis in America, Catacazy made a plaintive appeal to Fish for a truce, writing thus to him: "You will soon be relieved of my presence. I can assure you I am as much in haste to leave the United States as you are to see me depart, but you may well understand that on the eve of the arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis, the Minister of the Emperor cannot leave his post. It seems to me that, in the meantime you might observe the outward respect due between gentlemen. Indians themselves bury their tomahawks at the arrival of a national guest. Since you will not have peace, let us have at least an armistice. Do not address to me any more notes which I cannot receive, and cease the daily insults in your official organ." Secretary Fish, says Catacazy replied to this loyal and pressing appeal by excessive rudeness. He declared to me, in plain language, that if I was not recalled immediately he would send me my passports. "You can act as you please," I replied, "but I repudiate all responsibility for the consequences." Catacazy makes a good defence of himself against the charge of using the papers to abuse Grant and Fish, and seems acquitted, save in one case, where it is a question of veracity between himself and Adams, of the *World*. Donn Piatt, Bennett, Dana, and Greeley write letters denying that their papers were ever thus used. Catacazy assures the *World* that he has hearty sympathy and support from multitudes of Americans, including seven Governors and eleven Mayors of grand towns of the Union.

STOKES INTERVIEWED.

Stokes talked freely to reporters visiting him to-day. He says Judge Ingraham's unfavorable charge astounded him and his counsel. He was bitter against the Judge's rulings, generally insinuating that he feared Tweed. He says Hart, the hall-boy, is a perjurer. When Fisk appeared before him at the foot of the stairs he could not have been more surprised had a dead man risen up. He had heard that Fisk was confined to his house by varioloid, and fully believed this to be the case. Fisk habitually used perjury against his enemies, or employed other means equally unscrupulous. There was a certain officer of the Erie Company, by no means insignificant, one who once made up his mind to expose Fisk. The latter suspected him, and immediately hid a quantity of bonds in his trunk, where he had them found in the presence of witnesses. Then confronting his subordinate, Fisk gave him his choice between arrest on a charge of robbery or returning to work and keeping quiet. The officer chose the latter alternative. Referring to the clothing of Fisk, and the stress laid on the bullet-holes in it, Stokes dwelt on the fact that the articles had been in the possession of the Morse family, whom he believed had punched holes in the cloak. In about a week McKeon will move to have Stokes released on bail.

LEGAL EXPENSES OF ERIE.

During the last seven months Erie has expended over $900,000 for legal expenses alone. These are the aggregate figures of the official exhibit, and no details are given. The public is in the dark as to how this immense sum was parcelled out. At the Directors meeting, to-day, it was resolved to pay one law firm $10,000 a year, and put a check on additional expenditures for legal assistance. Hundreds of thousands of dollars seem to have been paid to lawyers after Jay Gould was ousted. Who got it is a profound secret.

STOCKS.

Dullness continues on the Stock Exchange. Erie advanced from 52 1-4a53 1-4, and the balance of the list from 1-2 to 3-4 per cent. The market closed quiet and firm.

MONEY

unusually easy this afternoon at 2 to 3 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

At the close, foreign exchange was dull, and for actual business quotations were 1-2 to 1-4 per cent below the asking rates of bankers.

GOLD.

The gold market was stronger, and ranged from 114 3 8 to 114 5-8.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102 1 8 to 102 1-4; Union Pacific firsts, 90 1-2 to 90 5 8; land grants, 81 7-8 to 82; incomes, 87 1-8 to 87 1-4.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour fairly active, but irregular. Demand fair for low grades, but the supply is light. Family grades more salable, also good superfine. At the close the market was better for low grades, with more inquiry and some provincial demand. Wheat market steady and quiet for spring. Winter stronger, but quiet. Offerings light.

PORK

unsettled. Little doing.

[To the Associated Press.]

"BOSS" TWEED ON TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The trial of Tweed commenced to-day in the Supreme Court, general term, at Albany. The defendant's counsel are Messrs. David Dudley Field, Stoughton, Fuller, Brunnell, Reynolds, Bartlett, John Graham, and Root. For the prosecution are O'Conor, Tilden, and Peckham. A motion was made by the defence that the court enter judgment for a nominal sum, under which the case can be taken to the Court of Appeals. O'Conor opposed the motion, believing it his duty to press the case without listening to any proposition from the defence. The defence claimed the right to be heard; whereupon the court decided to hear the arguments in the Tweed and Connolly cases together, and Stoughton made the opening speech for the defence.

After further argument by O'Conor, the court adjourned till to-morrow, with the understanding that the discussion then be concluded.

THE STOKES MURDER CASE.

It is believed that the District Attorney, with whom the matter in such cases rests, will refuse to allow Stokes to be bailed, and also that his next trial will be had in some other county—probably Saratoga.

IDENTIFIED AND ARRESTED.

Henry Rogers has been identified as the murderer of Officer Donohue, of Brooklyn, and the Coroner's Jury find some eight others guilty of being accessories. They are all under arrest.

THE INDIANS.

General Howard and the Apache Chiefs left for the West last evening.

INDICTED.

The Grand Jury presented, in the General Sessions, to-day, an indictment against Robert L. Crawford, brother-in-law of Vanderbilt, for assault with intent to kill Detective Wm. Henderson.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The estimated shipment of specie, to-morrow, is $2,000,000.

DIVIDEND.

The Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank announces that the next dividend of 25 per cent will be paid on the 10th of August.

GOVERNOR BROWN.

The health of Governor Brown continues to improve, and there is little doubt but he will resume active operations in the campaign this week.

THE WORKMEN.

The threatened strike of the press printers has been averted, the employers all granting the 25 per cent increase of wages. A few clothing cutters and cabinet-makers struck to-day for eight hours.

DR. LANAHAN.

Bishop Simpson has indicated his intention to appoint Dr. Lanahan to the vacant Presiding Eldership of the Washington District of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Atlantic Bank, of Brooklyn, is to be wound up as a National institution, and resume business as a State bank.

An illicit distillery, with 2,000 tons of mash, was seized, to day, in Front street, Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has finished the preparation of the whiskey regulations under the new law, and they will be issued this week. They fill 146 pages print of the circular size. The Commissioner is now at work on the machinery for consolidating and reducing the officers of the Bureau in accordance with the law.

Under the provisions of an amendment to Section 43, act of July 20, 1868, passed June 6, 1872, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to make such change in stamps, and may prescribe such instruments or the means for attaching and cancelling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits, and fermented liquors, or either of them, as he and the Secretary of the Treasury shall approve, such instruments to be furnished by the United States to the persons using the stamps to be affixed therewith, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may approve. In order to an intelligent exercise of this power, the Commissioner, in a letter to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, recommends that a Committee of three persons be appointed to examine all appliances or means that may be offered to accomplish the purpose set forth in the extract from the law, and to report on the same after a proper time and hearing has been extended to parties wishing to present plans or instruments, and further to report the probable number of instruments that would be required in each instance.

INDIANA.

Being Tried for Embezzlement.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 16.—The trial of George W. Durgin, formerly Deputy Postmaster of this city, was commenced in the Criminal Court, to-day, before Judge Brackenridge. A motion to continue the case until October was overruled, as was also a motion to quash the indictment. The case was then commenced, the defence submitting to a trial by the Court. Evidence proving the valid organization of the Building and Loan Association, from which Durgin had embezzled upwards of $8,000 was produced. The case is being hotly contested and will continue several days.

The weather continues excessively hot, with occasional showers of rain.

OHIO.

Two Accidents—General Kautz.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YOUNGSTOWN, July 16.—A boy, about 14 years old, named Day, was instantly killed at Brown & Bonnell's Rolling-Mill to-day. He was riding on a cart, near a low projection roof, which struck his head, breaking his neck.

A son of Dr. Stillman's fell from the third story window of the Mahoning *Register* office, at noon, to-day, to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, severely injuring him, but breaking no bones.

General Kautz, of the regular army, who has been visiting friends here a week or two, left for his post yesterday.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The first bale of new cotton received at Galveston, Tex., was to Richards & Hawlins, at 28 cents in gold.

—Governor Baker, of Indiana, has appointed Charles F. Coffin, of Richmond, Commissioner of the House of Refuge, *vice* William H. Coffin, resigned.

—Charles M. Greene, of Tennessee, Secretary of the National Agricultural Convention, is in Indianapolis to make arrangements for the meeting of that body in that city in May next.

—A rain cloud burst on the Honesdale Branch of the Erie Railway, about 6 o'clock, last evening, washing away the road bed for a distance of 100 feet. It will take several days to repair damages.

—J. C. Cover, United States Consul at the Azores, died on board the bark Fredonia, on the 4th of July, while on the passage home. He belonged in Lancaster, Wis.

—Yesterday at Bangor, Me., was the hottest of the season. The thermometer stood at 98 in the shade.

—The Empire Club, of Detroit, to-day, won the first of the State Base Ball Championship games, beating the Unas, of Kalamazoo, by a score of 36 to 14.

—Fully 20,000 persons attended the concert of the German Imperial Band at Schentzon Park, Baltimore, last night. The grounds were beautifully illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The band will give a farewell concert to-night.

—Dr. Risby, United States Indian Agent in charge of Spotted Tail and about twenty Sioux Indians, left Cheyenne yesterday for Washington.

DIED.

WALDEN—In this city, on Tuesday, July 16, 1872, Myris, only child of Franklin and Jennie Walden, aged 2 years 7 months and 28 days.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

CHURCH—July 16, Ida Emeline, only daughter of George E. and Emeline N. Church, of cholera infantum, aged 7 months and 29 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, from No. 50 Twenty-fourth-st. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice.

HORR—In this city, on the 16th inst., of cholera infantum, James F., only son of Eben E. and Sarah J. Horr, aged 1 year 6 months and 24 days.

Funeral to-day at No. 29 Gold-st. at 1 o'clock. Friends of family invited.

POWDER.

GUN POWDER!
GUN POWDER!
GUN POWDER!

OFFICE OF
The Oriental Powder Mills,
POWDER MANUFACTURERS.

Boston, Mass., July 1, 1872.
Messrs. C. D. AUSTIN & CO., No. 260 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sirs: We have this day appointed you our agents for the sale of Oriental Powder in your city and the surrounding country. Having increased the capacity of our works, we intend to keep you in full supply, and qualities will be kept up to the standard as heretofore.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR WILLIAMS, Treas.
CHAS. O. FOSTER, President.

Having been appointed Agents for the above named Powder Mills, we would inform our old customers and the trade generally, that we are now prepared to fill all orders for Powder promptly.

Thankful for past favors we would respectfully solicit your further patronage.

The quality of the Oriental Powder has been so well established that it needs no recommendation from us.

C. D. AUSTIN & CO.,
260 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA AND MARINE, (DAY AND NIGHT), GLASSES,
DRAWING MATERIALS, &C.
J. G. LANGGUTH, OPTICIAN,
134 STATE-ST., cor Madison.

HARDWARE.

REMOVAL.
Markley, Alling & Co.,
Wholesale Hardware,
HAVE REMOVED TO
49 LAKE-ST. 49
Their Old Stand, in a new, Iron Front Fire-Proof Building.

They congratulate themselves on being the first house in their line to locate permanently in new quarters, where, with largely increased stock and facilities, they are prepared to fill orders with despatch, and always at lowest prices.

GAS AND STEAM PIPE.

GAS & STEAM PIPE.
We have on hand a full assortment of
GAS AND STEAM PIPE,
Which we sell at the lowest market rates.
J. FURSE & CO.,
15 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., near Randolph-st.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.
For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13, 1872.
A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.
JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Fine Watches,
JEWELRY & DIAMONDS,
452 Wabash-av.
☞ Orders from the country solicited.

TEAS.

UNADULTERATED
TEAS
At Greatly Reduced Prices, Wholesale and Retail.
HONG KONG TEA CO.,
14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.
Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
112 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Business Man
Can make a most profitable arrangement with an established manufacturing house, in which he can employ $5,000 to $15,000 at a guaranteed profit of over 25 per cent. Call on S. T., 296 Wabash-av.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Members of Garden City Lodge No. 141, A. F. and A. M., are requested to attend the regular communication this, Wednesday, evening at 8 o'clock, to make final arrangements for the Fourth Annual Picnic at Sharpshooters' Park, on Thursday the 18th. By order,
H. F. HOLCOMB, Sec.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
GREAT PEREMPTORY
AUCTION SALE
OF
740 Large Lots
AT
Washington Heights.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder on the grounds, 740 fifty-foot front lots in the Halsted Street Addition to Washington Heights, on the 20th day of July. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m., and to continue till all the lots are sold. This property adjoins the celebrated Hilliard & Dobbins tract on the east, and lies nearly a mile on Halsted-st., which is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares, being more traveled than any other street leading into the city. The land is a high and dry alluvial prairie, well adapted for fine gardens and beautiful suburban homes. The railroad facilities are unsurpassed. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, also, the Chicago & Danville, and the Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati Air-Line, all pass near by on the west side of this land. Halsted-st. is the eastern boundary. There is also a track for a railroad already graded from this point to South Chicago, and the ties and iron will be laid down in a few days, and then all the railroads running to Chicago from the south and east will be readily accessible to this point, making this property very desirable for every description of occupancy.

A fine depot is now being built in the centre of this tract, at which the Washington Heights Dummy will stop on all trips to and from the city; also, all of the accommodation trains on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The Chicago depot of this road is at the corner of LaSalle and Van Buren-sts., right in the heart of the business of the city, to get to which there is never any detention by reason of bridges. This property is 10 miles from the Van Buren-st. depot, and the time occupied in getting there is only about 25 minutes, and the fare only 15 cents. Commutation tickets much less than that. To a laboring man or mechanic this sale will give an unparalleled opportunity to secure a fine home of an acre (or 10 lots, 25x125), for the price that one lot would cost anywhere in the remote suburbs of the city; and he can get to this property easier, more pleasantly, and quicker than he can to his high priced city lot. The location is remarkably healthy, and the water good and plenty.

FIVE ACRE BLOCKS
Will also be offered at auction to induce those to attend who wish to purchase in large quantities. The terms of sale are one-quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Ten per cent cash will be required on the day of sale, and the balance of the first payment in 20 and 30 days. The title is absolutely perfect, and abstracts of titles will be furnished all purchasers.

N. B.--A Fine Brass Band
Will be in attendance on the day of sale to discourse excellent music, and plenty of refreshments will be on the grounds, free of cost, to regale the inner man. A free ride to and from the city will be furnished all who may wish to attend the sale. Come out,

Laboring Men and Mechanics, Clerks,
and all others, and don't neglect this fine chance to secure you a home and a foothold near this great and growing metropolis of the West—this most wonderful Chicago! Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for occupation and speculation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. Plats of this property can now be seen at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
General Managers, and
ASA W. CLARKE, Agent.

Trains leave Rock Island Depot July 20, at 10:20 a. m.

CROCKERY, &c.

H. CLAY SCOTT, Chicago. | T. T. OVINGTON, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SCOTT & OVINGTON BROS.
Beg leave to inform you that they will, on MONDAY EVENING, July 22, and on TUESDAY, July 23, open, at the building of A. Hiscock, Esq., 219 WEST MADISON-ST., a very complete and carefully-selected stock of FINE BRONZE, PARIAN, PLATED-WARE, CUTLERY, TABLE GLASS, and a general assortment of CHINA and CROCKERY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WOOL.
SHERMAN HALL & COOK'S WOOL LOFTS.
Cor. Michigan and Dearborn-sts.
Office, 283 Michigan-av.
Consignments solicited, and usual facilities extended to Shippers.

WM. KERR & CO.,
96 WEST LAKE-ST.,
DEALERS IN
Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
BILLIARD HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM,
77 South Halsted-st.,
Two doors north of the Academy of Music.
THOS. F. McGRANE, Prop.

J. V. BAILEY,
Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures.
No. 10 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTRITION FLOUR,
THE PEOPLE'S FOOD,
What Everyone Needs!
Physicians recommend it. Manufactured and for sale by the
CHICAGO ATTRITION PULVERIZING CO., 66 AND 68 NORTH CANAL-ST.

Occupants of the Lake Front and Others
Looking for stores will find a large list of those now ready for occupancy, and others in process of erection which will be furnished to suit tenants, at the general renting agency of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

Office of the Chicago Dock Company, Room 21, Central Union Block.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Dock Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the election of Directors for the present year and for the consideration of any other business presented.
O. H. DURPHY, Secretary.
CHICAGO, July 16, 1872.

50 CHURCH PEWS,
With Cushions, for sale. Inquire of
JNO. H. ROSS, 472 Wabash-av.

PERCE'S MAGNETIC GLOBES.
With Images of Men, Animals, Ships, etc. Useful, Ornamental, and Instructive, for Families and Schools. HADLEY BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Booksellers, 136 State-st., Chicago.

GILLOTT, WARRINGTON AND ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

Tremont Restaurant.
A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

CICERO TAXES
now due, at 145 West Washington-st. Office hours, 1 to 4 o'clock p. m.
A. O. BUTLER, Collector.

NEW YORK.

The Perplexities and Perils of Journalism.

Causes of the Standard's Death—Fatal Fascination of Printer's Ink.

The Philosopher and the President.

Fechter's New Theatre—The European Plan—Authors and Their Names.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 10.

This week has been marked by the demise of another daily newspaper, the *Standard*, which had lived to the ripe old age of nearly two years and a half. It was quite time that another journal should expire, for a full month must have passed since the last death of one of the family.

So great is the

JOURNALISTIC MORTALITY

here that hardly any one out of journalistic circles can take or keep any account of it. Dailies and weeklies spring up like mushrooms, and are gathered by the mortuary hand without being missed, or even without the knowledge that they have existed. On an average, one daily descends to the tomb in this city every two months, while twice as many weeklies breathe their last in that time. Since the beginning of the year, six different dailies have been summoned to the grave, and few indeed have been the mourners at their funerals. Four of them—like the *Day* and the *Union*—burst upon the world and burst out of it almost simultaneously. The *Globe*, which must be included in the necrology of the past few months, endured the buffets of ill-fortune and the pangs of poverty for three years, and then sank into eternal rest, so gently, that even the newsboys were unconscious it had passed away. "It is not dead but sleepeth," they said, and sleep having been its natural condition, no idea was entertained of its extinction.

THE STANDARD

had lasted much longer than it was expected, because it was known for a number of months to have been suffering from the chronic want that so seriously troubled Panurge. The inscription to be placed on its tomb might be, "Whom the gods love die, young." Young (John Russell), after his withdrawal from the *Tribune*, was extremely anxious to have a paper of his own, and by earnest persuasion and diligent effort, succeeded in inducing Benjamin F. Butler, Thomas Murphy, Henry Clews, and some other politicians and bankers to subscribe $100,000 for a new paper. He felt entirely confident that, with half the sum, he could make the *Standard* pay, and yet he subsequently found that he had gotten rid of the whole amount without any prospect of success. He then wanted the stockholders to let him have more money; but they would not give it, having lost faith in the enterprise. Butler had put $35,000, I think, into the concern; Thomas Murphy, $20,000; Henry Clews, $15,000, and three others, $10,000 apiece; and, getting no return therefrom, they were not in the mood to risk more ducats in what seemed to them a forlorn hope. Young was greatly discouraged, and, not being the kind of man who is made stronger by obstacles, he quietly retired from the crippled daily and attached himself to the *Herald*. Since then the *Standard* has been subsisting from hand to mouth, resorting to all kinds of shifts and expedients to discharge such debts as could not be put off. The deceased paper, including its unsettled obligations, sank about $180,000, and still it was much better than journals that flourish.

It is

SUPERLATIVELY SINGULAR

that so many persons can be found anxious to embark in journalistic undertakings, when so very few of them ever achieve pecuniary independence. The proportion is said to be as one to fifty, and still every aspirant to newspaper fame and fortune makes no question but he will accomplish wonders. The work is as hard as it is unremunerative, and he who looks for ultimate prosperity must toil like a galley-slave and spend like a prodigal. He may have unbounded energy and perseverance, the highest ability and the best of training, the widest experience and the truest of friends, still he cannot reach the goal of his wishes unless he has a long and full purse. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, dogged perseverance and mere accident sometimes founded a journal; but now it must have dollars, or death. The amount of money wasted in the attempt to set up newspapers in this city alone can hardly average less than $500,000 per annum; and yet there are hundreds of persons who, if they had a few thousands, would make haste to lose them in the *Morning Mirage*, the *Evening Empyrean*, or the *Weekly Whatsitsname*.

Unquestionably, there is a

WELL-DEFINED INSANITY

in respect to journalism, and that which may grow out of it. Many men inclined to the profession learn nothing by the experience of others, or by their own. They believe they can accomplish miracles; that they can push aside general laws and circumstances in the execution of their projects. Failure after failure teaches them nothing. They constantly cite the example of James Gordon Bennett, who, after any number of disasters, and after repeated admonitions of his unfitness for a newspaper-manager, built up the most profitable daily in America.

It appears to me that there is a fatal fascination about scribbling combined with printers' ink. He who has once dipped into it can scarcely be persuaded to leave it off, though prudence, penury, and policy urge him to that end. I have hardly ever met a man once in the calling, however humble his position, who was not convinced, if he had half an opportunity, that he could make a great newspaper. And, if he can persuade any one possessed of means to help him, he is very likely to contract a debt he is unable to discharge. The more he does not succeed, the more he is sure he deserves to, and he has an exceeding facility in discovering every cause of his non-success, except the right one.

Though a waster of ink for the greater part of my life, I am not troubled with lofty expectation or ambition respecting journalism. Should my biography ever be written, the most remarkable thing in its pages will be the fact that, though following the profession for years, I have never wished to adorn it with any publication of my own. Had I half the sum needed for the purpose, I would make a resolution never to enter an editorial room or furnish a line of copy again the remainder of my life.

Satisfied of my capacities, why should I seek to demonstrate them? It must be those distrustful of themselves who are anxious to put their powers to the test. They who are assured of their abilities need not seek an opportunity, or strive to make an occasion. I might name many who would have been saved by such an egotism from heavy losses and heavier debts. I always pity

THE SANGUINE MORTAL

who undertakes to establish a daily paper, for I cannot believe he has any adequate idea of the toil, anxiety, and money it requires. If he did, he would be very apt to hesitate, and, after due reflection, abandon his design. A new journal in a large city must, generally, be twice as good as any of its contemporaries, at least two years, before it can be secure of appreciation; and, in that time, the hope, ambition, and means that have been brought to the mighty task will be well-nigh exhausted. Usually, those who have had the least experience are the most anxious to start new papers, while those who, by painful practicality, know what it entails, regard the undertaking in the most unfavorable light.

INTENTIONS OF THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Horace Greeley, as you are probably aware, feels morally certain of his election, and I am happy to agree with him in opinion. As soon as he is chosen Chief Executive of the Nation, he intends, it is said, to dispose of his *Tribune* stock,—he has only eight shares now;—and retire from journalism. After his term of office has expired, he expects to spend the remainder of his days, like another Cincinnatus, on his Chappaqua farm. Financially speaking, this will be an unwise step for Mr. Greeley, as the *Tribune* shares are steadily and rapidly increasing in price. Values, however, have little influence upon the venerable editor's conduct, and he will take this course, I presume, in order to feel entirely untrammelled in the discharge of his Presidential duties. It seems strange that Mr. Greeley has ever made the hundred or so thousand dollars which he has, and he certainly would not have made them if it had rested with himself. Nobody is more regardless of money, and yet he is constantly telling how excellent a thing it is, and proving the truth of the assertion by giving most of his away.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE,

the name which has been bestowed upon the French Theatre on Fourteenth street, will positively be opened, I understand, next October. Fechter, the proprietor, is full of dramatic theories and historic reforms, and expects to show their excellence by their early adoption. He proposes, during the season, to play all of his principal parts there, and to mount the pieces in a most careful and appropriate manner, regardless of expense. We are to have his *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Ruy Blas*, *De Lagardere*, *Obenreizer*, *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, *Fabien dei Franchi*, *Claude Melnotte*, and many other characters in which he has acquired reputation. Over $200,000 is to be expended in the alteration and refitting of the Lyceum, and much is said of the excellent company which is to be engaged. Melodrama of the best sort will be the principal feature, as Fechter is thought by many to be the ablest melo-dramatic actor now living.

SALMAGUNDI.

It is reported that, after this year, the Fifth Avenue Hotel will be managed on the European plan, which meets with such favor here that, in ten years, there is not likely to be a single first-class house of the other sort. The St. Nicholas contemplates, I hear, a similar change; and the Metropolitan also talks of abandoning the American system.

The health of Mrs. Greeley, her many friends will be pained to learn, has become so much enfeebled that it is feared she cannot survive the coming autumn. She has been suffering for years with pulmonary troubles, and, though her recent sojourn abroad was supposed to have materially benefited her health, she has been declining of late so rapidly that her physicians are unable to give her any hope. She has always been quite delicate, and nothing but her strong will has enabled her to resist thus long the encroachments of her insidious disease.

Harper's Monthly will, it is reported, introduced into the next volume the names of authors in connection with their articles. *Harper's* has shown a singular inconsistency in this particular,—printing certain names, but omitting the great majority, on the ground that the former had achieved a celebrity entitling them to the distinction. This is partially true, and partially not; for frequently contributions whose writers are very well known appear anonymously, when the names of authors almost entirely unfamiliar are regularly published. This partiality, independent of its injustice, is a commercial mistake. The general public is always anxious to know who has written anything that it particularly likes, and what it chances to dislike is not improved by the suppression of the author's name. All the magazines have found that the publication of names is beneficial, as is shown by the example of the *Atlantic*, which, beginning with the firm determination to let its contents go upon their unaided merit, some time since discovered and corrected its error.

The *Star*, formerly the organ of Tammany, and now the exponent of all manner of agrarianism and incendiarism, is affirmed to be near the death it richly deserves.

COLSTOUN.

THE NEW YORK EARTHQUAKE

Long Island and Westchester County Shaken Up.

From the New York World, July 12.

Yesterday morning at about half-past five o'clock, the inhabitants of the northern shore of Long Island experienced all the novelties of a genuine earthquake shock. The earthquake was felt most sensibly at Glen Cove, Roslyn, Port Washington, and the vicinity. A gentleman residing at Port Washington gave the following account of the event: "I had just risen from my bed and looked at my watch, the hands pointing to twenty minutes past five, when I heard a rumbling noise something like distant thunder, which immediately grew louder, and with a terrible grumble and roar, seemed to pass under the house, and set everything shaking and oscillating in the most disagreeable manner imaginable. The windows shook and rattled, and I staggered back and sat down on the bed, being a trifle sick at the stomach. I knew that it was an earthquake, for I had felt several in California, and there is no mistaking the peculiar sensation which an earthquake will produce on a man. There comes over a person a feeling of utter helplessness when he feels the earth swaying up and down under his feet like a broken piece of ice in the middle of a great river. I noticed that the shock came from the south and passed off to the north. The actual length of time during which the disturbance lasted was probably not more than two seconds, but the noise accompanying it lasted considerably longer. There was no damage done to the house as far as I could see, but an old-fashioned clock, having a very long pendulum, stopped at 26 minutes past 5."

Mr. Charles Post, Captain of the steamer Seawanhaka, residing at Roslyn, said that he felt he felt a severe shock just after he had waked up in the morning; he was startled with the report, which sounded like a severe clap of thunder, felt the house vibrate, and saw the glassware on the sideboard dancing about in a remarkably lively manner. The sensation experienced was as though a heavy piece of furniture had fallen and rolled across the lower floor of the house. The Captain said that the earthquake was the general topic of conversation among all the passengers who came to the city yesterday morning. The shock was felt by every one in Roslyn, and there was a great deal of speculation as to what caused it. One of the pilots of the Seawanhaka, who also lives near Roslyn, said he was combing his hair when he heard the report, which came up from the south at break of day, and he jumped to the door and looked out, thinking it was thunder, and fearing he might get wet before reaching the boat; but, much to his astonishment, there were no signs of a storm, and he was sorely puzzled to know where the thunder came from. His wife, who was in bed at the time, was awakened and much alarmed to find the bed in a great state of agitation. At Glen Cove the earthquake was felt very sensibly. The fine residence of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow was shaken, and the family were considerably frightened. It is reported that one of the servants in Mr. Barlow's house had gone into the cellar to bring up some coal from a large pile which was stored there, when the agitation commenced, and the coal began to rattle down about the servant, who was so greatly frightened that he took to his heels and fled from the cellar without once stopping to look behind him.

Mr. D. P. Weeks, of Glen Cove, said that he was awakened by the loud report accompanying the shock, and was shaken up as though he had been tossed in a blanket. He immediately got up and dressed, and started out to see what the matter was. The shock was so sudden and the report so loud that he believed there must have been an explosion somewhere in the vicinity. In the streets were men, women, and children looking about in a very disconcerted manner, and trying to find out what had exploded. The earthquake was felt in the most marked degree by those who occupied the upper stories of houses, and the resemblance was as though some heavy piece of furniture or loaded cart was rolling through the lower rooms. The duration of the shock is variously estimated at from two to fifteen seconds. At the Pavilion, the large hotel kept by Mr. Briggs in Glen Cove, there were some scenes of a ludicrous nature enacted as the shock was felt. Children were awakened and began to cry, and some of the terrified boarders dashed into the halls, regardless of their neglige costumes.

The inhabitants of the various villages and towns of Westchester County yesterday morning experienced a touch of nature in her most terrific form, and the shock of a real, simon-pure earthquake was distinctly felt in a portion of the county. The direction of the shock was from southwest to northeast, and beginning at Mount Vernon it extended through New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, Rye, Port Chester, White Plains, and Greenwich to Stamford, Conn., and even beyond.

At Mount Vernon the shock began at twenty-five minutes past 5, and continued about fifteen seconds. A low rumbling, sounding like distant thunder, was first noticed. It was followed by several distinct vibrations of the earth, which trembled and shook with such force that houses rocked, chimneys swayed, china closets were demolished, and windows rattled all over the town. Between the rumbling and the shaking, the soundest sleepers were awakened, and faces pale with terror appeared at the windows; while many, in the scanty costume of the night, sought refuge in the street. The sleepers indeed were the most disturbed.

The bed of the proprietor of the Repose was shaken down by the vibration and its occupant spilt upon the floor; and while Coroner Mix, who had just risen, only noticed the rumbling, his wife, who was still in bed, screamed loudly on feeling the accompanying oscillation. Beyond, however, the loosening of chimney bricks and cracking of window panes, there was but little damage done. The shock at New Rochelle is described as being a swaying motion, like that of a vessel in the trough of the sea, accompanied with a noise like the far-off reports of a cannon. It was very severe at first, and shook houses from their very foundation, but grew smaller by degrees and beautifully less, till it finally died away into an imperceptible tremor. It made itself most apparent in the various kitchens of the place, where the cook maids who were preparing the morning meal heard with amazement and terror the dishes rattle and the griddles clang together. Rye claims to have had the biggest shock on record. A gentleman waiting for the twenty-five minutes past 5 accommodation train, which reaches this city about half-past 6, testifies to a violent vibration of the earth at that time which nearly carried him off his feet. He saw houses sway to and fro on every side, the station building seemed about to fall, and the dull, quiet panorama offered by a country town early on a summer morning was resolved into a diorama that had something of the terrible in it. He had first ascribed the noise and commotion to the roar of the approaching train, but the perceptible moving of distant objects undeceived him. In other parts of the town the presence of the earthquake was manifested in various ways. Doors swung open mysteriously, touched by no mortal hand, and then shut again with a loud bang, as if an angry spirit had passed through them. Careful housewives heard with terror the clatter of the tea-cups and crockery, and the cream which was for the breakfast coffee was skimmed before its time. The house of G. M. Wes was visited with peculiar severity. Mr. Wes at first thought the rumbling preceding the shock was caused by one of the children falling out of bed, but this was followed by a crash, and what seemed to be a giving away of the very foundations of the building, that was evidently no child's play. At the Loder Place, between Rye and Port Chester, the range moved backwards and forwards while breakfast was being prepared, and the terrified servants were long in regaining courage enough to proceed with the prosecution of their duties. The shock was more violent at Rye Beach. The house of Mr. Haight, a very substantial brick structure, was so shaken that fears are entertained of the walls giving way. The boarding house of Mrs. Lines and others in the vicinity also suffered. At Port Chester, B. F. Ashley, of the Port Chester *Journal*, was awakened by the shaking of his bed. The walls of the room also swayed, and going to the window a frightened rustic in a neighboring field bawled to him to come out as the house was falling down.

At Milton the assortment of crockery appertaining to the grocery store of one Godney was materially damaged, and things were turned topsy-turvy generally. White Plains and Greenwich also experienced their share of the shock, and Stamford came in for a slight shake. A Down-East gentleman on one of the afternoon trains is authority for the statement that the shock was felt in New Haven.

ALPENA DEVASTATED.

Burning of $170,000 Worth of Property—Four Persons Killed and Others Severely Injured.

Alpena (July 13) Despatch to the Detroit Tribune.

At fifteen minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, July 12, the barn in the rear of the Sherman House was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the fire engine brought into requisition promptly, but there was some delay in getting up steam, and the fire being among hay, spread with fearful rapidity, and in an incredibly short time the Sherman House and Goodrich's jewelry store were enveloped in flames.

The engine then commenced to play, but, the wind blowing fresh from the northwest, carried the fire with astonishing rapidity across the street into the row of business houses on the south side of Second street. As a consequence Crowell & Godfrey's building, the Burrell House, McDonald's building, Blackburn's buildings, the Huron House, George L. Maltz's residence, and the barns, offices, etc., in that block, were soon all ablaze. The fire quickly spread, and Major Pack's residence and office were burned, and Potter & Bros'. hardware store. McDade and Gavigen's hotels, and Comstock's mill boarding house speedily followed suit and fell a prey to the devouring elements, and so did also Aber's building and furniture rooms, and the whole row of houses on the north side of River street to Luce's mill.

The fire raged until about 6 o'clock before it was confined within limits and got under control, when it had destroyed about three and a half blocks, containing about sixty-five buildings. Among the heaviest losers were Potter Bros., Auspach & Co., C. Burrell & Co., A. Pack & Co., Geo. L. Maltz & Co., P. McDade, F. S. Goodrich, and Cass. C. Whitney. These might not have been the greatest sufferers, as many lost all they had. The Alpena *Weekly Argus* office was among the buildings entirely destroyed.

But the saddest record we have yet to make is recording the burning to death of three persons, while two others were badly hurt, and still one other died soon after, in consequence of injuries received from the fire. Mrs. Westbrook, keeping a millinery store on Second street, perished in the street in front of her store. She could not be rescued until nothing but her bones remained. The bones of two others, supposed to be men, have been found. George Westbrook, son of the milliner, was so badly burned in trying to rescue his mother, that he died shortly after. A sailor, named Kelley, and G. R. Westby, Barlow's engineer, are very badly burned, and doubts are entertained of Westby's recovery. One of the men whose remains we found is supposed to be a man named John Lavinted.

We subjoin an imperfect list of sufferers, and their losses, as hastily estimated:

	Loss.	Insured.
A. Peck & Co.	$8,000	$4,800
C. C. Whitney	11,000	5,000
Samuel Boggs	8,000	5,000
W. J. Hall	2,500	1,500
G. Golling	4,000	2,500
Wm. McMaster	2,500	1,500
Mrs. Murray	2,500	
Geo. L. Maltz	8,000	2,000
McDonald	2,500	1,000
T. Lalonde	1,200	800
R. Ambrose	2,000	1,000
C. T. Paxton	1,000	1,000
G. H. Hunt	400	400
G. N. Blackburn	4,000	2,000
Aber Bros.	5,000	
F. S. Goodrich	8,000	4,000
Mrs. H. G. Westbrook	1,000	
Potter Bros.	16,000	11,000
Auspach & Co.	15,000	6,500
A. L. Power & Co.	10,000	2,500
McCollum & Co.	4,000	1,000
P. McDade	3,500	2,400
Gavigan	2,000	
McDougall	800	
H. Eaton	2,500	1,500
Mrs. Minton	2,500	
Clewly & Woods	1,000	
Crowl & Godfrey	3,500	2,500
Burrell & Lee	10,000	4,500
J. R. Beach	4,000	
Wm. Van Inwagen	5,000	
J. S. Minor	5,000	3,000
Eugene House	1,500	
J. C. Chisholm	3,500	2,000
Odd Fellows' Lodge	400	200
J. Creighton	2,000	1,200
William Todd	2,500	1,000
J. C. Park	1,200	600
J. C. Reed	500	
Dr. Maiden	2,000	
L. Doyle	4,000	2,500
M. N. Viall, Argus	3,000	
C. Wurst	2,000	
Goodenow & Dow	9,000	

There are still a number of others whose losses are not known. The county records were saved from the Clerk's office, that building being destroyed.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Railroad Train Precipitated into the Greenbrier River—Six Persons Killed and Nine Wounded.

Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, (July 11) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

A terrible accident occurred at the second bridge on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 14 miles west of the White Sulphur Springs, in which six persons were killed outright and nine were wounded, three of the latter mortally. The scene of the terrible catastrophe was found to be at the second bridge over the Greenbrier River.

Immediately preceding the bridge on the railroad is Harvey's Tunnel 1,200 feet long. This morning a material train, consisting of a small engine, known as the David Anderson, and five small flats, loaded with cross ties, and having on board some fifteen employes, emerged from the tunnel, going at the rate of 4 miles per hour. Steadily it moved on to the bridge, which was 300 feet long and 54 feet high from the bed of the river.

The fated train advanced cautiously, and was soon on the bridge, between heaven and earth. The centre was reached in safety; in a moment more it was passed, and now the train nearly covered the last two spans of the bridge. Just then a noise was heard, and a few spectators observed the bridge to sink gradually for a second or two, when, horror! down went the structure with a crash, the five flats with their living freight following and dragging the tender and engine after them. The noise is said to have been like the prolonged discharge of a park of artillery, and the whole train was precipitated into the bed of the river. Not a living being escaped without injury. The poor engineer, with the instinct of self-preservation, jumped from the engine, but it was only a jump for death. The engine followed, and the driving-wheel buried him in the bed of the river.

At this time the spectacle was horrifying in the extreme. The yells and cries of the wounded, mingled with the screeching of escaping steam, the creaking of dismembered timbers, and the hissing of the waters, while the people on the river banks added to the din by their frantic cries. The wreck of the bridge and train were now a mass of broken timbers, twisted rails, smashed iron, and the mangled forms of the victims.

Mr. Baird, the telegraph operator, who has his office at this point in a car, was the first to rush to the rescue. He waded into the stream, and, reaching the engine first, found the engineer dead beneath the driving wheel, with his face badly scalded, probably after death. Baird was followed by others, and the firemen was then found, still alive, under the tender. He was the first extricated. Proceeding then to the flats, one by one the wounded were taken from the mass of *debris* and carried to the river bank, where they lay moaning piteously.

Next the removal of the dead followed, and in two hours the whole number on the train, the living and dead, were lying side by side, surrounded by negroes, who did everything they could to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and care for the dead. Aid was immediately telegraphed for, and it was promptly on the spot.

The bridge is three hundred feet long and fifty-four feet high. It is a deck bridge, constructed by Clark & Rives, of Philadelphia. There are three masonry piers, and two abutments of the same material upon these piers, which are only twenty-two feet high. A shallow and rickety trestle work is erected, on the top of which the track is laid. The whole structure is only temporary, and was built so as to allow of the erection of an iron bridge on the same foundation. On Friday last it was completed by the contractors and turned over to the railroad company, and since then the engine that to-day is a mangled mass of iron has been hauling iron ties and material for the construction of the road west over it. No later than yesterday the engine passed over the bridge with eleven large flats, heavily laden with iron rails, with safety, and today, while passing over with only five car-loads of cross-ties, two spans of the bridge gave way and caused this terrible loss of life and destruction of property. It would seem, from this, that the contractors are responsible for this disaster. The officers of the road never denoted the firmness of the bridge, though they might have had it properly tested and inspected before using it.

Mr. Greeley in the Street.

From a New York Letter.

The masses of the people in New York, young and old, men and women, boys and girls, everybody, recognize him as he trundles along about his business, never loitering, but going ahead in regular Yankee style, as if he knew what he was about, and was intent upon accomplishing it—these throngs on our thoroughfares turn as he passes, and stand gazing at the philosopher and coming President with mute and silent satisfaction till he is hidden among the crowd or turns a corner. I have seen a good many public men walk along the streets of cities, but I never before saw such a curious sight as that presented when Greeley goes about New York. As I said, the whole mass of pedestrians stop and turn, and contemplate the form and face of the Sage of Chappaqua as he passes along. So the spectacle is presented of a thronged sidewalk becoming a kind of whirlpool of humanity, a multiplied series of eddies turning, turning, turning, as far as the eye can see, and as far as Greeley goes. Thousands of men touch the hat and bow; thousands of women recognize him by a graceful courtesy.

—A lunatic, who was temporarily confined in the lock-up in Norwich, Ct., and is now in a cell at the almshouse, says that he put the sewers into the City of Chicago, for which little chore the city still owes him a balance of $1,500,000. He says he is 275 years old, and claims to have written a portion of the Old Testament. His faculties seem to be all unhooked.

—The stage of water between Rock Island and St. Paul, including the rapids, is excellent, and boats are making very good time.

ILLINOIS.

The Political Prospects.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 15.

From all portions of our sister State we receive most encouraging accounts concerning the progress of the political revolution now on foot. Previous to the Baltimore Convention the Democracy were almost unanimous in favor of the Cincinnati ticket, and the indorsement of that ticket by the chosen representatives of the party, has called in all the stragglers, and infused a life and spirit into the rank and file, which is already producing important results. There is to-day more real hearty enthusiasm for Greeley among the Democrats of Illinois than has been manifested for any Presidential candidate for twelve years. The number of Liberal Republicans, too, is rapidly increasing. In every town, village, and neighborhood, men heretofore prominently identified with the Grant party, have openly abandoned that rotten organization, and given in their adherence to the reform movement. These men form a nucleus around which the masses rally, and set in motion influences that will do much toward securing the triumph of the cause.

The judicious selection of the State ticket is doing a great work, more particularly among the Germans. From careful investigation we are satisfied that Governor Koerner will get the votes of at least nineteen-twentieths of his countrymen, and the wisdom of his nomination is daily becoming more apparent. The Democrats, of course, will go for him solid, and he will carry off more Radical strength than any other man who could have been put up. November will tell a decidedly different tale from that which we have listened to during the past decade.

In short, all the signs are bright with promise, and we do not hesitate to predict that Illinois will not only have Gustavus Koerner for her next Governor, but cast her 21 electoral votes for Horace Greeley.

Illinois gave Grant 51,150 majority in 1868, in a total vote of nearly 450,000, and the small change of 26,000 would have given the State to the Democrats. In the increase of population since the last Presidential election, there is no probability that the Radicals have gained any more votes than the Democrats, and there is every prospect that a change of 26,000 votes in this campaign will carry the State for Greeley. There is ample evidence that the defection from the Grant ranks is even greater than that already. In such counties as St. Clair, where the German element predominates, there is a complete change in the political situation reported. From Madison County comes the same cheering information. A correspondent in that county, who has taken some pains to get a correct estimate of the changes that have taken place in the various precincts, writes that by actual count he has ascertained that there are nearly a thousand Republicans in that county who voted for Grant in 1868 and now openly declare themselves for Greeley and Brown. They are distributed as follows: Alton, 125; Greenwood, 25; Upper Alton, 25; Edwardsville, 125; Marine 60; Highland, 200; Collinsville, 15; Monticello, 15; Fosterburg, 25; Bethalto 40; Alhambra, 10; Troy, 15; Venice, 75; White Rock, 10; Saline, 10; St. Jacobs, 50. Madison precinct threatens to go bodily for Greeley. Such is the story from all parts of the State.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Money unusually easy at 2@3. Sterling dull. Gold steady at 114⅛@114¼. Loans from 1 to 3½c for carrying. Clearings, about $41,000,000. Governments strong and higher, and closing firm at an advance. State bonds dull and heavy. There has been more activity on the Stock Exchange to-day. Erie advanced to 53⅜; Pacific Mail to 75⅛; Northwestern to 73⅞; and Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central to 35⅛. The balance of the list advanced from ¼ to ⅝. Market closed strong.

At a meeting of the Erie Railway Directors, to-day, the following Committees were elected: Executive Committee, Deven, Duncan, W. Morgan, and Barlow; Finance Committee, Cisco, Lansing, Babcock, and Travers; By-laws, Barlow, Fruyn, Johnston, W. Watts. Sherman resigned as Treasurer, and the election of his successor was postponed. A Committee was appointed to examine into the contracts made by the Gould party under the old Direction.

Sterling 109⅞.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	117⅛	Coupons, '67	115¼
Coupons, '62	115⅛	Coupons, '68	115
Coupons, '64	115⅛	10-40s	112⅛
Coupons, '65	115⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛
Coupons, new	114⅛	New 5s	112⅛

State bonds:

Missouri	94⅛	Virginias old	44⅛
Tennessees, old	74	North Carolina, old	32
Tennessees, new	76	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	60		

Stocks:

Canton	98	St. Paul	55⅜
W. U. Telegraph	75	St. Paul preferred	75⅛
Quicksilver	42⅛	Wabash	75⅛
Adams Express	97⅛	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	88⅛	Fort Wayne	94⅛
Am. M. U. Ex.	73⅛	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Express	81⅛	Terre Haute prefd	40
Pacific Mail	75⅛	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	97⅛	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. Central scrip	95⅛	O. & M.	45⅛
Erie	53	C., C. & C.	95
Erie preferred	75	C., B. & Q.	131
Harlem	114⅛	Lake Shore	92⅛
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	35⅛
Michigan Central	118	Ill. Cent. (ex-div.)	130
Pittsburgh	91⅛	Union Pac. stock	37⅛
Northwestern	73⅛	Union Pac. bonds	89
Northwestern pfd	91	Cent. Pacific do	99⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	Del., Lack & West.	105⅛
N. J. Central	107	Boston, H. & Erie	7⅛

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour, improved demand; prices unchanged. Wheat buoyant; choice white, $1.85; fair to prime, red, $1.70@1.80. Corn strong; mixed Western in elevator, 62@63c. Oats firmer; mixed, 46@48c; white, 52c. Rye quiet, at 65@75c.

PROVISIONS—Very strong and buoyant; mess pork, $14.00; bulk shoulders, 6½@6¾c; sides, 7@7½c; bacon shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c; sides, 8¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Lard firm, at 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—92½c.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 343; a fair amount business done, but prices declined ¼@½c ℔ lb. Sales, choice at $9.50@$10.00; extra, $8.75@9.00; first quality, $7.25@8.50; second, $6.50@6.50; third, $4.00@5.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,482, many of which were lambs, which sold from 9@10c ℔ lb. according to quality. Sales in lots at $4.50@5.00 each; extra, $5.50@10.00.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.35; No. 2, $1.26. Oats held firm; No. 1, 26½c. Corn in fair demand and a shade higher; No. 2, 41½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 58c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2, 38c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.52; amber Michigan, $1.70. Corn unchanged.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Frand Loves a Shining Mark.

A great medicine is always a target for fraud. Shallow cheats, without the talent to originate anything useful, or the decency to permit an article of superior excellence to perform its mission, without striving to turn a dishonest penny by attempting to substitute trash in its place, are now engaged imitating and counterfeiting Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the most popular tonic and restorative in the civilized world. A brood of local bitters, mixtures of damaged drugs with worse liquor, has cropped out all over the country. Although the sales of these pernicious slops are too insignificant to affect the interests of a staple remedy, it seems a duty to warn the public against them. The color of the true specific may be simulated, but its cures of dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, intermittent fever, constipation, nervous debility, &c. cannot be imitated.

FLOUR.

ORIENTAL MILLS. IONIC MILLS.

The interests of these well known and popular Flouring Mills (the "Ionic" having been destroyed in the great fire) have been united in the "Oriental," which have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted with the best and most approved mill machinery, making them second to none in the country in complete appointments necessary to the production of first-class flour. Located as we are in the "greatest primary grain market in the world," our facilities for the selection of wheat are apparent.

We shall confine ourselves to the manufacture of the best grades of flour, both Winter and Spring Wheat.

A six weeks' trial of our new machinery has demonstrated its excellence, and we feel warranted in assuring our friends and the public that our Flours for genuine merit are unsurpassed in this or any other market. We shall give special attention to the

Retail Family Trade,

Keeping in stock the best qualities of all kinds of FAMILY BREADSTUFFS, which we offer in quantities to suit, delivered in any part of the city, without charge for cartage. The old customers of the "Ionic Mills" may rely upon being as satisfactorily served here as in the times "before the fire" on the North Side.

Our location on the principal thoroughfare connecting the South and West Sides will suggest the convenience of leaving orders with us. Orders by post will receive prompt attention.

Our Prices are the Lowest for Quality of Goods.

A written guarantee accompanies every barrel of Flour that we retail. Try our Flour and it will make you glad.

ORIENTAL FLOURING MILLS,

West end of Madison-st. Bridge.

NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

NORTON & CO.
J. D. COLE, JR., formerly of the Ionic Mills, North Dearborn-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK.

Parties in the country having brick for the Chicago market will forward a sample, charges paid, to us, with lowest cash prices on cars at their stations.
DUNNE & SCANLAN,
164 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Greatest Show ON EARTH.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT

TRAVELLING MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND WORLD'S FAIR,

Will soon visit all the Principal Cities and Towns in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Michigan, of which due notice will be given.

Do not confound this Gigantic Organization with other concerns. There is but one show in the world owned, controlled, and directed by the great P. T. BARNUM.

100,000 Living and Representative Curiosities!
1,000 Men and Horses!
500 Rare Living Wild Animals, Birds, Reptiles and Marine Monsters!
100 of the best Performers in the World!
A herd of 20 Elephants and Camels!
Magnificent Telescopic Chariots 40 ft high!
10 Tents, cover five acres!
3 Trains of 38 cars each; four locomotives to each train!
7 Superior Exhibitions, in six seperate Colossal Tents!
Ten times more than ever seen in an ordinary Show!
More than a Million Capital invested!
Daily Expenses exceed $5,000!

Every feature will be exhibited as advertised.

The only exhibition in America recognized and endorsed by both the religious and secular press, and daily visited by eminent clergymen and divines.

The first and only show in the world that uses a DOUBLE CIRCUS RING, and requires a Double Circus Troupe of Performers, Acrobats, Gymnasts, &c.

This is positively the largest and most attractive combination of exhibitions ever known and remains absolutely without a parallel in the history of the world. In addition to thousands of novel and interesting attractions never before seen, sufficient of themselves to constitute a first class exhibition, the great collection embraces also

FOUR WILD FIJI CANNIBALS,

Captives of war, lately ransomed from King Thokambau, by Mr. Barnum, at a cost of $15,000.

LIVE DIGGER INDIANS,

From the Yosemite Valley. The only living

GIRAFFE

In America. The only living group of

MONSTER SEA LIONS

On exhibition, kept in massive water tanks.

Three Full and Complete Exhibitions each Day, of the entire Seven Shows.

Doors open at 10 a. m., 1 and 7 p. m. Hippodrome performances commence at 11 a. m., and 2 and 8 p. m. Admission to the seven Colossal Shows only 50 cents. Children half price.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

Of The French Band Concerts.

TO-NIGHT,

Last Concert in the Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

TO-MORROW NIGHT in the Union Park Congregational Church.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $2 and $3, according to location. Tickets for chairs in Aisles for sale at the Box Office.
Ticket Offices—Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and the West Side Library, 289 West Madison-st.

GRAND OFFICIAL PICNIC

TO BE GIVEN TO THE

French Band,

At Riverside, on Friday Next.

The Committee of Reception having set apart Friday next, July 19, for a grand Picnic in honor of the French visitors, arrangements have been made with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad to run special trains during the day from Chicago to Aurora, commencing at 10 o'clock. The concert of the French Band will commence at 3 o'clock.

In the Evening, Fireworks.

Tickets from Chicago, $1.50, for the round trip, including admission to the Picnic and Concert enclosure. From Aurora and intermediate stations, tickets for the round trip will be sold at one fare, in addition to the dollar charged for admission to the Picnic and Concert.

Tickets will be on Sale Thursday Morning at all the Depots.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Immense Hit! Standing Room Only! By universal desire of the public,
TONY PASTOR TROUPE!
TONY PASTOR TROUPE!
Will remain
One Week More! One Week More!!

Commencing MONDAY, July 15. The entire Star Company in New Acts, New Songs, New Burlesques. First appearance of Dan Morris. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. Admission as usual. N. D. ROBERTS, Bus. Man'r.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

MISS KATE FISHER,

Who will appear in her great Equestrian Drama and Hippodramatic Spectacle, including all the original music, grand broadsword combat, songs, choruses, &c., together with the celebrated trained horse "Wonder," in Lord Byron's beautiful poem of

MAZEPPA.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Last week of the

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY,

when the Wyndham specialty will be performed. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday matinee,

CASTE,

In which Miss Sidney Cowell and Mr. George Giddens will appear in their original parts.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Friday evening, July 19, benefit of Mr. Geo Stevens.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 3 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FOR SALE.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

Residence Lots & Acre Property AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, July 17, at 10 1-2 o'clock, at our office,

336 WABASH-AV.

24 LOTS on Clinton-st., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-st., in Phare's sub-division of Sec. 12, 38, 13. These are fine lots, situated near Western-av., convenient to school and to many trains. Boulevard and Parks.
33 LOTS in McLeod's Sub-division of Sec 24, 38, 13, (South Lynne).
5 ACRES in Block 7, DeJong's Sub-division of Sec. 22, 37, 14, near Kensington Station. Title perfect. Abstracts of title furnished.
SALE POSITIVE. NO RESERVATION. Terms at sale.
C. C. THAYER & CO.

By HORACE REED & CO.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS, &c.,

THIS MORNING, at 9½ O'CLOCK.

Victoria Lawns, Swiss Mulls, Lot Window Shades, Line of Straw Goods,

And a general assortment to close several consignments.
By HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF ALL CONSIGNMENTS OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Clothing, Carpets, Notions, Etc.,

AT AUCTION

On Wednesday Morning, July 17, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 148 Michigan-av.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIRST AUCTION SALE

in our New Store Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 17, at 9½ a. m., when

WE SHALL OFFER
450 CASES OF
Well Assorted and Seasonable

BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS

All remnants of Spring Consignments must go.
Geo. P. Gore & Co.,
Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

General Merchandise

And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st

192 RESIDENCE LOTS

ADJOINING

HAWTHORNE

TO BE SOLD

AT AUCTION,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 24,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
at their salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Genteel Furniture at Auction.

There will be disposed of without reserve, on Wednesday, July 17, at 10 a. m., the entire household furniture of house 1061 South State-st., consisting of Marble Top Chamber Sets, Parlor Sets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Crockery, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, etc., etc. Also horse, wagon and harness at 2 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Y. M. C. U.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Union, will be held on Thursday evening, July 18 at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms, No. 758 Michigan-av. A full attendance of members is requested, as important changes in the constitution of the Society will be considered.
J. H. ROBERTS, Recording Secretary. D. A. GAGE, President.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 162 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $3.60 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $4.50 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $8.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $5.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

ELISHA D. ELY having this day bought out the interest of Hugh W. Matthews in the firm of E. D. Ely & Co., the same is hereby dissolved. All debts due the late firm are payable to said Elisha D. Ely, who also assumes the liabilities of said firm.
HUGH W. MATTHEWS,
ELISHA D. ELY.
Chicago, July 15, 1872.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	†9:00 p m	†7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*8:50 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a m	*8:50 p m
Cairo Express	†9:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*8:50 p m
Springfield Express	†9:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:00 p m
**Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:15 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	*11:00 p m	*5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†9:30 p m	§6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n	*12:30 p m	*2:35 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*9:35 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. Our freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	8:00 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*9:00 p m
Mail	*4:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:50 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:55 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*10:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	10:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hinsdale and Riverside	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

I. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,

487 Wabash-av.,

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE

TABLE CUTLERY, Silver-Plated Ware,

AND FINE

MANTEL ORNAMENTS.

We sell a White French China Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Set combined,

136 Pieces for $35.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD

HALF-ACRE LOTS.

A half acre, equal 5 building lots, we sell from $800 to $1,500. One tenth down, balance 1 10 semi-annually. This gives 5 to 6 years' time, or it can be paid up, and a deed made, whenever desired by the purchaser. Lots situated on the old Comern Station, now

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

16 feet above Chicago level, soil, best of garden land. Several trains per day, one reaching the city before 7 a. m., returning at 6:15 p. m. This is the most beautiful acre property near the city, and nothing more desirable can be found in or near the city for residence or investment.

A ride to the property will satisfy the most exacting as to the beauty and desirability.

SISSON & NEWMAN,
Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by
J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills., from whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sandstones of the qualities specially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capacity for working under the chisel or hammer; one sample 12x12x12, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for the period must be furnished. The stone must further have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year.

About 380,000 cubic feet of stone will be required, the size of the stone cannot now be given, but will approximate 40 feet; the largest stones will not probably contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in such quantities as may be required, with allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 25th day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO., ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of Athens and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 23.

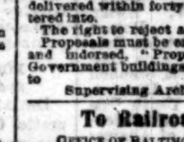
The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Railway Company.
JOHN WADDLE, Pres't.

Office of the International Navigation Company,

Proprietors of the Red Star (Antwerp) Line,
Philadelphia, July 3, 1872.

Specifications, estimates, plans, and proposals are invited for an elevator, to be constructed at Philadelphia during the present season. The following will be some of its principal features: It will be founded on piles, will be of timber, with slate roof and outside fire walls of brick. It must store 400,000 bushels and be capable of discharging from cars 5,000 bushels per hour and into three vessels at once. It will be built near the end of a pier, 250 feet wide, so that vessels can receive grain from its front and also from both its flanks. It is proposed to make it 160 feet in length, measured across the pier. It must be provided with engine and boiler and all appliances, and must be arranged for a future increase of capacity. The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information address
JAMES A. WRIGHT, President,
115 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
44 South Desplaines-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES IN CALIFORNIA.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of its vineyards at its place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday, the 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDY of the vintage and distillation of past years.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
G. C. PRATT, President.
AUGER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents.
San Francisco, June 14, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
72 South Canal-st.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive of cards for this Directory. 125 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 48 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison.
American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 14 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, 14 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 346 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 81 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 112 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 22 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hervi's Belting), 39 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 61 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLIS, 73 Washington-st.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 207 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 465 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
F. KELLER, 417 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 220 Michigan-av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. PEARNY & SONS, 234 Mich.-av. cor. Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 35 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 232 and 236 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 51 and 53 S. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 225 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 229 East Washington-st.
E. B. TAYLOR, 38 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cigars (Wholesale).
TANSILL & CO., 47 River-st. Send for terms to Agents.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor. Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 357 Wabash-av.
Clothing (Retail).
F. M. PLATT, 339 State-st., cor. Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 387 Wabash-av.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 76 West Washington.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 330 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 158 W. Lake-st.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 155 and 157 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentists.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 256 Park-av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market-st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 Lake-st.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan-av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 21 Market-st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan-av.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich.-av. (late Tremont).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 225 to 230 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CONVELL & CO., 24 & 26 Randolph-st. will keep Groceries as low as any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite Central Depot.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 120 Michigan-av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 18 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 61 & 63 South Water-st.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 4 and 6 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington-st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d-st. and 255 W. Madison-st.
Hardware (Wholesale).
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 27 West Lake.
E. HAMLIN & CO. (Builders), 76 Lake-st.
LAMBEE & NORTH, 517 State-st., cor. Chicago.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 285 and 287 State-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State-st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 145 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Fire), Clark & Co., 45 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, 76 Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 58 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 261 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av. nr. Randolph.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
W. B. GLAPP & BRO., 49 West Washington-st.
GODDARD & BRO., 171 South Canal-st.
C. J. HAPPEL & CO., 276 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 233 West Madison-st.
WM. M. MAYO, 1032 State and 153 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash-av. and 42 W. Madison.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 468 State and 21 West Madison-st.
Lamps.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 306 State, & 269 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State-st.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 West Twelfth-st.
Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 32.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 266 Wabash-av.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 52 South Canal-st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington-st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. C. BOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash-av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Oils, Naptha, Gasoline, (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 36 S. Market.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 73 and 75 North Desplaines.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 244 Wabash & 71 W. Washington.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 72 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 67 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 90 and 92 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER CO., 30 and 32 Clark-st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 23 & 25 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 160 22d st., Room 1.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 690 to 700 Wabash-av.
ROOT'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 34 Sixteenth-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 270 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 252 East Randolph-st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 45 North Clinton-st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake-st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan-av., near Adams.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 52 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State-st. and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich.-av. opp. Adams.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
E. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton-st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 133 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 150 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 333 W. Mad. & 260 Wabash.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 278 Wabash-av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., 138 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 248 South Water-st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 264 S. Water-st.
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 50 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 48 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DEBARRY, 140 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 64 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 170 West Lake-st.
Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.
Teas.
J. W. BAILEY, 10 LaSalle-st.
Transportation.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 853 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 322 Mich.-av. nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 196 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 West Madison-st.
Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 19 N. Jefferson.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Scotia	July 17	Algeria	July 24
Java	July 24	Parthia	June 6
China	July 31	Calabria	August 7

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths secured.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED 5,000 CLOTHES-WRINGERS

to repair, at 168 Park-av. Extra, and parts of all kinds of wringers in stock.
W. J. ELLINWOOD, Agent, 168 Park-av.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16.

In the money markets, both local and general, business seems to be stagnant, capital is to a great extent inactive, deposits increase, and the currency accumulates in the vaults of the banks. Our local banks are disposed to increase their New York balances for the sake of the 4 per cent interest paid by their correspondents there, and the New York banks who pay it must find it an unprofitable business just at present to pay 4 per cent for money which they cannot loan out at more than 3 per cent. The New York banks would doubtless be glad to encourage a season of speculation in the stock market, but just for the present there seems but little prospect of that.

Exchange was sold between banks to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium.

It is understood to-day that the three abstract firms, who own the abstracts of title to land in Cook County, have reduced their price heretofore demanded of the County Commissioners from $725,000 to $475,000; in other words, they have reduced their price by $250,000.

BANKING IN THE WESTERN CITIES.

The Cincinnati papers print a list showing the taxable assets of all the banking institutions in that city, as listed for taxation under the assessment for 1872, from which we condense the following aggregates of capital embarked in the various classes of banks in that city, viz.:

5 National Banks, total capital and surplus	$4,150,812
3 State chartered banks	637,275
14 unincorporated banks	708,489
Total bank capital	$5,496,576

The above includes both the capital and surplus of the Cincinnati banks, and represents the total amount of banking capital employed in that city.

As compared with the above the banking capital employed in Chicago may be stated as follows:

20 National Banks, capital	$8,500,000
20 National Banks, surplus	2,800,000
11 State chartered banks, capital	3,500,000
19 unincorporated banks	1,000,000
Total bank capital	$15,800,000

The foregoing shows that the banking capital of Chicago is nearly three times as much as that of Cincinnati.

The amount of capital employed in banking in St. Louis has for many years been larger than in any other Western city. St. Louis was a rich and prosperous city when Chicago was a village; and twenty-five years ago, when there was no banking capital at all here, St. Louis had nearly as much as Cincinnati has now. Two years ago the banking capital of Chicago was only about half as large as that of St. Louis. Now, as will be seen by the following summary of St. Louis bank capital, it only lacks 17 per cent of being equal to it. St. Louis has

8 National Banks, capital	$6,860,300
34 State-chartered banks, capital	10,893,000
7 private bankers, capital	500,000
Total bank capital	$18,153,300

National banking does not seem to be so popular in either of the other two cities as in Chicago, and, while half a dozen National Banks have been organized in this city during the past two years, the number of Nationals in Cincinnati and St. Louis has not increased. Here, the tendency has been for banks operating under old State charters to reorganize as Nationals, while in St. Louis and Cincinnati there have been several instances of banks which were at one time organized as National Banks, giving up their charters and reorganizing, either under some old State charter, or doing business as private unincorporated banks. The only explanation for this is that the bankers of those cities find the regulations of the National Banking law too stringent for their purposes. The thorough investigation and sifting which the affairs of the National Banks get, both in their periodic reports to the Comptroller and from the visits of the Bank Examiner, would expose looseness in the conduct of the business and weakness in the banks—if it existed—of which the public would never otherwise get a hint. The fact that so much larger proportion of the bankers of Chicago are willing to submit to these investigations, than in the other cities, is a flattering comment on the soundness of Chicago banks, and should commend them to the general Western public.

IS GOLD DEPRECIATING?

In connection with the query as to whether the value of gold is not depreciating in consequence of the immense produce of the California and Australian mines in the last twenty years, the London *Economist* compiles from various sources a table showing the total coinage of the three countries that have done the great bulk of the coining of precious metals for the supply of the whole world since 1848, viz.: France, England, United States, and Australia. The total amount of their coinage from 1848 to 1871 inclusive aggregates $2,988,935,000. It is known, however, that a large amount of the coins of other countries have been recoined by each of these three; American eagles have been recoined into sovereigns by England and into Napoleons by France, and vice versa. The silver coinage of France was also displaced some years ago, by the new gold coinage of the same country, and the silver coinage of all three countries has been steadily drawn off to India, where it has disappeared, having probably been to a great extent consumed in the arts. The New York *Financial Chronicle*, commenting on these facts, however, arrives at the conclusion that the actual addition to the volume of coin that part of the world where such coin circulates freely, cannot be less than about $1,500,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent increase on the estimated volume of $2,800,000,000 supposed to be in circulation in the same countries 25 years ago. But even if this increase could be proven, it does not necessarily show that the value of coin should decrease as compared with the value of all other commodities for which coin is given in exchange. Currency of any kind, whether of the precious metals, or of paper, is only a measure of the value of other goods, and is in demand just in proportion to the quantity of other goods and commodities to be measured. The next question, therefore, is "How much has the value of other commodities for which coin is exchanged increased in the same time?" If they have increased in greater ratio than coin, which is not impossible, then coin should relatively be worth more instead of less than it was 25 years ago.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote prices this afternoon as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117	117½
5-20s of '62	115	115½
5-20s of '64	115	115½
5-20s of '65	115½	116
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113¾	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¾	115¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114½	114¾
10-40s	112½	....
United States 5s, (new issue)	112½	....
United States Currency 6s	114¼	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Town 10s	95@98	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109¼@109½@110@110¼	110@110½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, July 16, 1872.

Lot 45, on n w cor of Mohawk and Wisconsin sts, dated July 10; consideration, $1,100.

Lots 26 to 29, in L. E. DeWolf's Lots 162 and 163, in Butterfield's Addition, dated July 11; consideration, $450.

Clark st, 91 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 24x90 ft, dated July 2; consideration, $31,200.

Lot 8, of Starr's s e ¼, Block 5, in Sec 5, 39, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $700.

Lot 41, in Block 5, in Ward's Block 12, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 1; consideration, $600.

West Madison st, 182 ft w of Centre av, n f, [illegible], dated April 30; consideration, $18,000.

State st, 1,687 feet s of Twelfth st, w f, 40 ft to alley, dated April 30; consideration, $14,500.

Archer av, bet Bonfield and Farrell sts, s f, 24x[illegible], dated June 3; consideration, $1,800.

Lot 64, in Block 13, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, $740.

Main st, bet Thirty-first and Wrong sts, s w f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated March 25; consideration, $570.

Quinn st, bet the above streets, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 3; consideration, $475.

North av, bet Robey and Hoyne sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated July 15; consideration, $2,500.

Twenty-five ft adjoining the above, dated July 15; consideration, $1,250.

Monroe st, 383 3-10 ft w of California av, n f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated July 10; consideration, $750.

Lots 11 and 12, in e ½ Block 7, of e ½ s e ¼, Sec 18, [illegible], dated June 1; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 6, in Fitch's s w ¼, Block 25, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 8; consideration, $450.

Walsh st, between May and Fisk sts, s f, 25 ft, dated May 30; consideration, $900.

Dudley st, 50 ft n of Augusta st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $550.

Dudley st, 100 ft n of Augusta st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $550.

Dudley st, 75 ft n of Augusta st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $550.

Lincoln av, bet North Wells and Wisconsin sts, s e f, 25x120 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $1,250.

Grant place, e of and Larrabee st, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated June 24; consideration, $6,000.

Triangular lot on s w corner of Blue Island av and Eleventh st, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 19 and 16, in Block 2, of Waterman's w 5 acres of s ½ n w ¼ Sec 6, 39, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 19, of e ½ Block 7, of e ½ s e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 11, in same as the above, dated June 1; consideration, $1,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4 and e ½ Lot 7 and w 3-5 Lot 5, in Block 1 of Wellman's Block 8, of [illegible] Sec 29, 40, 14, dated July 8; consideration, $1,750.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ Lot 8, in Block 1, Wilson, Heald & Stebbins's s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated June 18; consideration, $9,750.

Lots 2 to 18, in Block 1, and Lots 1 to 18 in Block 2, and Lots 1 to 17 in Block 3, of Lots 6 to 9 of Wilson, Heald & Stebbing's s e ¼ s w ¼ Sec 15, [illegible], dated July 5; consideration, $30,500.

Lot 6, in Block 5, of Heintz's [illegible] of s w ¼, with buildings, dated July 12; consideration, $1,075.

Lot 18, in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ [illegible], 36, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $325.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Charters to Portland—Prop [illegible], corn at 24c. To Kingston—D. M. Foster, wheat at 13c. To Buffalo—J. G. Masten, C. K. Nims, Orient, Oconto, Delaware, prop Badger State, all corn at 7c; prop Jay Gould, oats at 5c. To Ogdensburgh—Contest, corn at 13½c.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—Vessels continue scarce, and rates for coal and iron ore continue very firm, but are unchanged.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Rates firm and steady. The following charter reported: Schr Atmosphere, block stone Vermillion to Chicago at $2 25 per ton.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Grain freights are dull and nominally lower, and rates quotable at 7½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12@12½c to Oswego. Engagement: To Buffalo—Bark Sardinia, corn at 7c.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,658	4,295	2,285	1,843
Wheat, bu	13,498	8,855	23,238	56,722
Corn, bu	251,990	169,645	302,996	260,884
Oats, bu	10,275	9,310	258,947	6,538
Rye, bu	1,000	11,358	....	231
Barley, bu	3,150	250	862	964
Grass seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	2,200	6,720	....	88,870
Cured meats, lbs	60,900	42,270	77,190	95,510
Beef, brls	1	....	80	5
Pork, brls	450	....	5	28
Lard, lbs	5,700	2,130	690	810
Tallow, lbs	6,676	5,840	....	....
Butter, lbs	27,010	30,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	46,550
Live hogs, No	6,403	2,850	4,956	4,079
Cattle, No	2,211	2,547	1,213	2,273
Sheep, No	214	421	200	....
Hides, lbs	41,325	33,660	118,780	12,750
Highwines, brls	862	177	150	125
Wool, lbs	137,011	82,333	158,604	181,810
Potatoes, bu	1,472	3,306	....	273
Lumber, m	10,297	6,911	2,285	1,631
Shingles, m	3,000	5,692	1,749	1,813
Lath, m	718	312	285	220
Salt, brls	6,330	10,640	2,101	1,332

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,945 bu wheat; 6,853 bu oats; 889 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 110 cars wheat; 593 cars and 45,800 bu corn; 10 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total (731) cars, 335,000 bu.

There was a very quiet session on 'Change to-day, the amount of trading being considerably less than on any day for several weeks past. It was the first day of the last half of this month, the deals for which had been previously settled up, and comparatively few parties were disposed to enter on fresh trades. The weather was wet and muggy, causing a firm tone in the leading grain markets, but the firmness was rather on the part of holders than of buyers, except in cash oats. The shipping movement was rather slow. The demand for staple groceries, embracing coffees, teas, sugars, and rice, was active, and the buoyant feeling noticeable for some time past was a feature of the market to-day. Refined sugars are in large demand, and, under light stocks, prices are higher. An 1-8c advance in granulated and in crushed and powdered is noted. Soaps, spices, starch, and other side goods rule moderately active and steady. There was only a light business doing in dry goods, the demand being chiefly in the shape of small orders of a miscellaneous character to complete assortments. Quotations of jeans, ticks, demins, and stripes were lowered ½a1c, while there was an easier feeling for nearly all articles on the list; the exceptions being bleached and brown cottons, and standard prints. The butter trade was moderately active on local and shipping account, and prices were firm, especially so for choice table goods, the supply of which is short. Cheese was quiet and easy at the decline noted yesterday. Coal and wood were without quotable change. Dried fruits remain dull and weak, blackberries, raspberries, and cherries ruling 1a2c lower. There was a fair degree of activity in the fish trade, and the quoted prices were generally adhered to. Hay, hides, and leather were unchanged. Oils, paints, and colors were quoted quiet at former rates. The inquiry for lumber at the yards was moderately large, and with the exception of a slight advance on the poorer descriptions, the general tone of the market remains about the same as noted for the past two days. Hard-wood lumber is improving in demand, and as the receipts are small, dealers are firm in their views. A sawed shingles on track were less active at a range of $2 87½a3.12½ per 1,000. In the markets for metals, tinners' stock, and iron there are few new features worthy of special mention. The volume of business transactions in each was moderately large, for this season, and prices were generally well sustained. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade. A small demand existed for wool, and prices tend downward, owing to heavy receipts. The movement in the cooperage and beans markets was a light one, and prices favored buyers. Broomcorn was in more active inquiry, and firmer. Eggs sold to a fair extent at a range of 12a12 1-2c per dozen. Potatoes and poultry were fairly active at our yesterday's figures. Railroad freights were more active and firmer.

Highwines were dull at yesterday's decline. Holders asked 87c, with few buyers at over 86c. Sale was reported of 100 brls at 87c.

Lake freights were less active at yesterday's rates, offerings being restricted by a paucity of available vessels. A total of 10 charters was reported, which will carry out 16,000 bu wheat, 228,000 bu corn, and 60,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed steady at 7 1-2c on wheat, 7c on corn, and 5c on oats to Buffalo; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego; 13c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged at 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were less active. Mess pork was demoralized by the large receipts in present and in prospect, declining nearly $1.00 per brl. The bulletin does not show the receipts, as the 4,000 brls arrived here this morning from Milwaukee mostly came by lake, and were reported as "sundries." Then the failure of a firm that was extensively short had something to do with it, and no demand was created by the trouble, as all their transactions were settled during the day. The drop in pork really commenced yesterday afternoon, and is understood to have been decided upon by the parties who engineered the late advance. They freely offered cash mess at 50c decline, and for the purpose of preventing the unrealized large receipts from other points. But the firm continued to buy at the decline, and made several settlements on the new basis. It is thought by many that this move will have the effect of stopping off a great part of the pork destined for Chicago. Winter lard was firm at the advance established yesterday afternoon, though quiet, as offerings were light. Meats were inactive, but in fair inquiry, and firm at the recent advance. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $13.75; do seller August, $13.62 1-2; do seller September, $13.00; do seller December nominal, at $12.25. Lard, cash or seller July, $9 25a9.30; summer lard, $7.80a7.85. Dry salted meats, 5a5 1-8c for shoulders, and 6 7-8a7c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Box meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 1-2c; do long clear, 7 1-8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3-8c. Sweet pickled hams, 12a13c for winter, and 10a11c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-8c for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; 8 1-8a8 1-4c for clear; 12a14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9 00; extra mess beef, $10 00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $14.00; 1,000 brls do at $13.75; 500 brls do, seller August, at $13 75; 500 brls do at $13.62 1-2; 3,000 brls do at $13.50; 200 brls do at $13.25; 1,500 brls do, seller September, at $13.00; 250 tcs lard at $9 25; 250 tcs do, in settlement, at $9.00.

Flour was less active than yesterday, though a fair business was doing; above the average of several weeks past. Prices were said to be unchanged, but many of the sales were made at prices not stated. Bran and shorts were dull and easier. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.25; 50 brls do at $10.00; 25 brls do at $9.50; 30 brls do at $9.37½; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 50 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6 00; 900 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.12½; 90 brls unsound do at $3 00; 120 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 2,215 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $11.00 on track; and 10 tons middlings at $13.50, delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7 50@9 50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@7.50
Spring Minnesotas	6.50@7.50
Spring superfines	3.75@4.00
Rye flour	3.75@4 00

Wheat was very quiet, and very steady during the regular session, at about the same prices as yesterday; the fluctuations were confined to the early meeting, before 11 o'clock. The market was strong early, under the receipt of news of floods in the wheat fields of several sections of Europe, but it was soon found that Liverpool was not affected by those reports, and even declined late in the British day. This made buyers few in our market. It is noteworthy that the last report of the Department of Agriculture, which gives a 98 per cent crop, bids fair to be exceeded by the next published estimate, as the condition of the wheat crop in the United States has vastly improved since the material for the last report was forwarded to the Department. The wheat crop never promised much better than now, and unless it should be interfered with in the shock by rains we can scarcely have other than an abundant crop. It is true that incipient rust is reported from some sections, but that is far from being general. Another point is, that though our receipts of wheat are small, they are in excess of those of the same period last year. We seldom receive much wheat during June and July. Our stock here is larger than it ought to be at this season, and shipments are practically stopped by the fact of relatively high prices; under these circumstances it is almost a wonder that our stock should have decreased some 81,000 bu during the past week. The trading to-day was chiefly in seller August. The option opened at $1.21, fell off 1 2c, improved to $1.21, fell to $1.19 1-8, then advanced to $1.19 3-4, and ruled steady at that price during the greater part of the session, closing at $1.19 3-4. Seller the month was little better than nominal at $1.26a1.26 1-2, closing at $1.26. Car lots were irregular, but sold mostly at $1.25 1-2. Seller the year sold at $1.08 1-4a1.09 1-4. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27; 5,000 bu do at $1.26 1-2; 47,400 bu do at $1.26; 3,600 bu do at $1.25 3-4; 8,000 bu do at $1.25 1-2; 6,800 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.31. Total, 79,000 bu.

Corn was quiet, the aggregate of trading not being more than half as large as yesterday, and steady at an average advance of 1-8 to 1-4c per bu. Liverpool was early reported 3d per 480 lbs higher, but the latter quotation returned to the figures of yesterday (27s.) New York was reported firmer, with a light supply; that is probably owing to a break in the Erie Canal, which, though now repaired, has not been long enough fixed to permit of the detained boats reaching New York. Our receipts were slightly exceeded by the shipments, both yesterday and for the whole of last week, which is encouraging in view of our large stocks in store, and limited facilities for shipping out grain. The shippers took hold very sparingly to-day, and there was only a moderate option demand, but holders were firm in expectation of light offerings for several weeks to come, as indicated in these columns this morning. Seller August was the principal deal; the option opened at 42 7-8c, declined to 42 1-2c, and improved to 42 5-8c at the close. Seller the month sold at 41 1-4a41 1-2c, closing at 41 1-4a41 3-8c. Fresh receipts closed at 41 3-4c. Seller September sold at 43 3-4a44c. Cash sales were reported of 26,800 bu No. 2 at 41 7-8c; 61,600 bu do at 41 3-4c; 2,400 bu do at 41 5-8c; 94,600 bu do at 41 1-2c; 15,000 bu do at 41 3-8c; 25,000 bu do at 41 1-4c; 30,000 bu do at 43c afloat; 13,600 bu rejected at 38 1-2c; 2,400 bu do at 38 3-8c; 8,000 bu do at 38 1-4c; 800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu no grade at 36c; 1,600 bu do at 35c; 400 bu do at 30c; 800 bu ears at 40c. Total, 284,400 bu.

Oats were more active, and decidedly firmer, under a returning confidence on the part of buyers, which was in some measure due to an advance in New York, though our large shipments, and consequent decrease of stocks in store, had something to do with it. The demand was most urgent for cash or seller the month, which opened at 26 1-2c, and advanced to 27 1-4c, closing strong. Seller August and seller September sold at 26 1-4a26 3-4c; and seller the year at 26c. Cash sales were reported of 119,200 bu at 27 3-4c; 10,000 bu do at 27 1-2c; 20,200 bu do at 27 1-4c; 40,000 bu do at 27c; 45,000 bu do at 26 3-4c; 27,000 bu do at 26 1-2c; 600 bu rejected at 25c. Total 271,000 bu.

Rye was dull and easier. Cash sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 59 1-2c, and 400 bu do at 59c. Seller September sold at 54c, and seller August was offered at 53 1-2c, without finding buyers.

Barley was in fair request, on options, and a shade firmer. Seller September (new No. 2) sold at 57a58c, the outside at the close, and seller August and September at 57c. Old No. 2 was quoted at 53a53 1-2c, and No. 3 at 44c.

The following is the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding date:

WHEAT.	July 13, 1872.	July 6, 1872.	July 15, 1871.
No. 1 Amber	....	....	5,100
No. 2 Amber	....	....	9,800
No. 1 White	....	....	....
No. 2 White	....	....	266
No. 1 Red	....	....	3,872
No. 2 Red	....	....	8,691
No. 3 Red	....	....	2,687
Rejected Winter	....	....	....
No. 1 Spring	179,352	209,181	43,496
No. 2 Spring	804,122	863,290	398,988
No. 3 Spring	54,758	55,336	36,800
No Hard Spring	1,606	....	....
Rejected Spring	19,233	20,279	17,770
No grade Spring	....	....	5,795
Total	1,058,371	1,139,026	533,025
CORN.			
White	....	1,206	....
Yellow	49,690	45,199	12,993
No. 1	170,129	143,451	208,119
No. 2	2,408,017	2,455,570	1,127,294
Rejected	275,958	220,466	60,468
No grade	852	852	470
New No. 2	....	....	391
Total	3,904,649	3,967,678	1,411,717
OATS.			
No. 1	17,635	25,358	....
No. 2	1,466,567	1,847,988	34,962
Rejected	80,799	84,628	15,664
No grade	....	[illegible]	....
Total	1,565,011	1,977,917	50,526
RYE.			
No. 1	14,896	31,598	3,997
No. 2	40,694	85,901	22,728
Rejected	1,569	1,512	981
Total	57,083	119,011	27,706
BARLEY.			
No. 2	81,768	80,692	14,944
No. 3	20,963	19,809	[illegible]
Rejected	8,855	9,136	1,059
No grade	....	....	....
Uninspected	....	....	417
Total	111,573	109,632	28,924

Total, 6,690,693 bu. This is a decrease during last week of 80,655 bu wheat, 63,029 bu corn, 409,917 bu oats, and 61,928 bu rye, with an increase of 1,941 bu barley.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending July 9, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	44	254	81,273	980,646	2,151,629
London	187	80	....	95,087	7,049
Glasgow	....	....	....	104,713	273,040
Bristol	....	60	....	....	....
Antwerp	....	....	1,500,776	575,596	....
Hamburg	50	20	74,300	379,500	22,856
Bremen	....	....	76,300	77,495	273,876
Rotterdam	....	....	270,770	....	....
Havre	785	....	83,873	125,871	....
West Indies	436	308	84,625	213,085	2,831
B. N. A. Col	514	....	....	....	2,000
Brazil	....	....	7,650	....	....
Venezuela	1	1	17,560	1,367	....
Peru	25	25	78,100	2,000	....
Mexico	....	....	2,380	....	....
Total	1,957	735	2,349,752	2,451,551	2,737,624
W'k July 2, '72	2,790	1,288	2,028,593	2,647,342	3,175,125
W'k June 25 '72	2,687	1,649	883,945	1,695,983	2,634,203
W'k June 18 '72	1,975	1,256	1,800,331	3,029,817	2,220,218
W'k June 11, '72	3,699	1,119	2,641,357	3,718,287	2,200,828
W'k June 4, '72	4,318	1,289	2,614,155	2,312,188	1,875,070

And 50,222 lbs. butter; 49,075 lbs. grease.

And from Nov. 1 to July 9, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	137,179	110,124	55,399
Beef, pkgs	71,085	122,118	53,935
Lard, lbs	127,838,258	89,193,677	20,402,023
Bacon, lbs	177,020,290	54,226,366	24,340,517
Butter, lbs	3,426,673	3,187,869	1,308,775
Cheese, lbs	24,167,214	32,232,358	28,245,201
Tallow, lbs	43,245,431	21,417,075	17,479,041

New grain will soon be received here in large quantities. Two car-loads of new barley were received here to-day, and an announcement made that several car-loads of new wheat may be expected here within a few days from Iowa.

The Buffalo *Courier* says:

Another fact has been demonstrated of great importance to Buffalo, which is that we have no longer any reason to fear any serious rivalry from Oswego in the diversion of trade from the Erie Canal. The commerce of that port is growing less every year, and both lake and canal lines which formerly ran thither are being transferred to Buffalo. The following statement of receipts at Oswego up to the 1st of July for the past three years shows this falling off of trade:

	Lumber, ft.	Grain, bu.
1870	107,439,020	2,698,968
1871	97,006,304	3,950,380
1872	72,456,065	2,295,869

The result has been a corresponding diminution of its commerce moving West. Vessel-owners find it to their interest to come to Buffalo, even at less rates, for the reason that they can obtain return freights, which they cannot do at Oswego; and eastern shippers have discovered that the route *via* Buffalo is actually the cheapest. For the last thirty days the freight on railroad iron from New York to Oswego has been $1.25 per ton, and but $1.10 to Buffalo. There has also been about the same difference on coal and merchandise. As strange as it may seem, railroad iron is now being shipped from Oswego to Buffalo by canal, to be forwarded from this city by lake to Chicago! Lake freights are enough less at Buffalo to overcome the additional canal freight from Oswego.

Counting Oswego out, Montreal is the only possible rival to Buffalo and New York for the grain trade of the West. The produce of the West is, and must continue to be, moved by Eastern capital; the people of that region are, and must continue to be, supplied with imported goods from the same source. The result must be that so long as the present facilities are maintained, Montreal cannot hope to compete successfully with us. The two great currents of trade—exports and imports—must flow in the same channel, and be made auxiliary each to the other. The more nearly equal in volume they can be made, the cheaper will be the rate of transportation. Montreal can never hope to secure any large proportion of the grain trade of the West simply because it can never control the imports of the country.

LATEST.

In the afternoon pork was dull and weak. Lard nominally firm. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn quiet and steady. Oats dull. Sales on the call were 100 brls pork seller August at $13.40; 500 brls do at $13.50; 40,000 bu wheat seller August at $1.19 7-8; 30,000 bu do seller the year at $1.08; 150,000 bu corn seller August at 42 5-8c; 100,000 bu do seller September at 43 7-8c; 30,000 bu oats seller the year at 26c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$13 45	13 62½
Mess pork, seller August	13 25	13.50
Mess pork, seller September	....	....
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	....	9 50
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.25½	1 26½
Wheat, seller August	1.19¾	1 19⅞
Wheat, seller September	1.09½	1 10
Wheat, seller the year	1.09	1 07½
Corn, cash or seller July	41¼	41⅜
Corn, seller August	42⅝	42¾
Corn, seller September	43⅞	44
Oats, cash or seller July	....	....
Oats, seller August	26¼	26½
Oats, seller September	26¼	26½
Oats, seller the year	26	26¼

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16.

BUTTER—The receipts during the past half dozen days have been rather light, so that, notwithstanding the absence of anything approaching urgency in the demand, a decidedly firmer feeling has prevailed, and in choice grades there has been an advance of 1@2c ℔ lb, 18@22c being the prices now current. In low grades no advance has as yet taken place, but the market is firmer, in sympathy with choice. There is a fair movement both on consumptive and speculative accounts, at the annexed quotations: Strictly choice dairy, at 18@20c; fair to good grades, at 13@16c; inferior to common, at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Under this head there are no important changes to note. There is more inquiry for grain bags, but the active season has not yet fairly opened, and the anticipated advance has not yet been established. In other goods only a fair movement is witnessed, and a quiet, easy feeling still pervades the market. We continue to quote: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 38½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade continues active, and the prevailing feeling is one of firmness. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4 50; cement, $1.90@2.00; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $3 50; lime, in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.35@1 60; white sand, ℔ brl, $3 00@3 25; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, ℔ brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.00	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 18x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 20x30	9.25	16.00
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x[illegible]	....	27.50
[illegible] to 36x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOMCORN—The demand was small at the annexed quotations; $100@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75 00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@150.00; and brush, $100 00@150 00.

BEANS—Were in meagre request, and prices favored buyers. We quote; $2.25@2 50 for fair to choice medium; and $2.60@2.75 for navy.

CHEESE—The hot weather of the past few days, together with liberal receipts and the reported decline in the Eastern markets, caused a weak feeling on the part of holders, and quotations have been lowered ½@1c on all grades. The demand is mainly confined to supplying immediate wants, so that the stocks, though not large, are more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. We quote: New York factory, 10@10½c; Ohio factory, 9@9½c; Western factory, 7@9½c.

COAL—There has been a fair degree of activity in the coal trade since our last review, and the market has been firm for hard descriptions. Bituminous varieties are easy. Prices range as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, [illegible]; [illegible] Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8 60; Indiana block, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8 50; Minonk, $8.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Business in this department is extremely quiet. Aside from a small demand to supply country dealers there is little or nothing doing, and quotations are little better than nominal. We repeat our list, as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	4.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.10@2 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.25
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—There was a light movement in this market last week, and quotations were almost nominal: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17 00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28 00 per m.

EGGS—The supply to-day was larger, and the market was easy at 12@12½c per dozen for good to choice packages.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—This market is quiet and steady. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.25 @	....
Acid, oxalic, lb	38 @	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70 @	75
Ammonia, carb., lb	26 @	28
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @	....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	1.30 @	1.35
Borax, ref., lb	32 @	40
Blue-vitriol, lb	13 @	15
Corrosive sublimate	1.15 @	1.20
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45 @	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90 @	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.60 @	1.70
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	35 @	40
Gum camphor, lb	80 @	85
Gum opium, lb	....	7.50
Gum shellac, lb	45 @	50
Glue, white, lb	45 @	50
Iodine, lb	12.00 @	12.50
Lye, cone, case	6.00 @	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.25 @	5.50
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00 @	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25 @	1.30
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	6.25 @	6.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	70 @	....
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	80 @	....
Potassium, iod., lb	9.00 @	[illegible]
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00 @	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60 @	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40 @	1.60
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.00 @	2.25
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50 @	1.75
Sal epsom, lb	4 @	5
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10 @	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14 @	17
Sulphur, lb	5 @	6

FISH—With the exception of a decline of 25c per half brl in mackerel, prices range the same as on the date of our last weekly review. Business is active, for the season, and as most descriptions are in light stock, the general market is firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.50@1 85; No. 1 bay, $1.60; family kits, $1.00@1.10; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $5.50@5.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; do, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Continue in limited demand only, and a weak feeling still pervades the market both for domestic and foreign descriptions, and in apples, peaches, blackberries, raspberries, and cherries a decline is noted. We now quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@24c; raisins, $3.26@3.30; blackberries, 13@14c; raspberries, 33@35c; pitted cherries, 33@35c; peaches, pared, 21@22c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 8½@9c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 5@8c; do Western 8@9c; Michigan, 10@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in large supply, with sales readily made at good prices. Other fruits in light supply. Sales: Apples—246 brls poor at $2 75@3 00; 28 brls fair at $3 25; 140 brls at $3 50@3.75; 80 brls choice at $4.00; 400 bxs good at 40@45c; 220 bxs choice at 50c. Peaches—23 bxs poor at 40c; 40 bxs fair at 75c@$1.00; 20 bxs good at $1 40@1.50. Apricots—3 cases at 15c per quart. Berries are in active request. Raspberries—216 cases black at 15c; 30 cases soft red (Philadelphia) at 15@17c; 145 cases good at 18c; 20 (Clark's) at 20@22c. Blackberries—29 cases choice at 24½c; 10 soft at 15c. Whortleberries—95 bu at $5.00; 40 baskets at $1 50; 20 ½ bu boxes at $2 25. Cherries—12 bu at $4 00. Currants—25 bu at $2.50; 18 baskets at 50c; 10 cases at 15c. Lemons were quoted at $16.50@18 00 per box, and oranges at $11 00. The demand for lemons was again large.

GROCERIES—There was no diminution in the demand for the leading staples, and the firm, buoyant tone that has pervaded the market for the past fortnight or more is still prevalent. Refined sugars are in urgent demand, and as the stocks are rather light, prices are working upward, "crushed and powdered," and "granulated" advancing an ⅛c to-day. Side goods are in fair request for the season and are steady at former rates. We now quote as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@22¾c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powered, 13¾@13½c; granulated, 12⅞@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11⅞@12c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11⅜@11½c; C, 11⅛@11¼c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10⅞@10½c; prime do, 10½@10⅝c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1 25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES — Allspice, 14@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 8½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

prices: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@15.00; do, loose pressed, $13 00@14 00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10 50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose $13.00@14 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HAY—Has been dull throughout the past week, and prices have ruled lower all around. To-day, however, the market exhibited a firmer tone, as the low prices operate to check receipts. Dealers were offering the following prices: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@15.00; do, loose pressed, $12 00@14 00; prairie, pressed, $9 50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13 00@14 00; prairie, loose, $9 00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Under this head we have nothing new to report. The demand kept pace with the supply, and prices remain firm and unchanged. We quote: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13½@14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 28c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The general demand during the past week was active, and under more encouraging Eastern advices, prices were well sustained. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 1-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 9-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	19	
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @ 11	rates
Spanner plow steel	10½ @ 11	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @ 12	rates

LEATHER—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this article during the week. The demand for French stock is restricted to meeting immediate wants, in anticipation of lower prices after August 1, when the new tariff goes into effect. Prices have undergone no change, ranging as follows:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ℔ lb	40@	45
Kip, ℔ lb	80@	1.00
Kip veals	90@	1 10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2 ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	22@	25
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	21
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.35
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	31@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	31@	34
Rough upper, damaged	31@	33
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	31@	35
Buffalo slaughter, sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	31@	33
OAK.		
Calf	$ 1 30@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@	85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.85@	2 38
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2 30
French calf, 36 to 38 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 00@	1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—During the week under review, a moderate amount of trading was transacted in this branch of business, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15 50; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—The demand continues small, at former figures:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18@ 23
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21@ 24
Marine, ℔ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ℔ bale	5 00@6 37½
Pitch, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Tar, ℔ brl	5 50@6.00

NAILS—Since the date of last weekly review, business has ruled active, chiefly on city account, and $6.00 rates were more fully adhered to. We quote: 10d to 60d, ℔ keg, $6 00; 8d do, $6.25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6 75; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do, fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $9 25; 12½c ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—A reduction of 2c in turpentine was the only quotable change in prices of goods in this line since our last weekly review. There is a good demand for lard, linseed, and turpentine, but aside from this trade is slack. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Business has been dull throughout the past week, and an easier feeling is prevalent. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11 00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@[illegible]
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

PIG IRON—The supply has been fair, but scarcely equal to the demand, and the market remains exceedingly firm. We repeat our quotations of last week, as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$60.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	59.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	58.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	57.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	58.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	57.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	58.00
No. 1 Missouri charcoal	58.00
No. 1 Chicago stone coal	56.00

POULTRY—The market was fairly active, and prices ruled steady, as follows: Old live chickens, $4 50@4 75 per doz; spring do, $2 50@3 00.

POTATOES—Trade to-day was less active, but quotations were firm and unchanged: New, $1 00 per bu to $2.00@3.60 per brl.

SALT—Met with a large demand last week, on shipping account, and quotations were very uniform. The receipts were small: Saginaw, fine, $1.75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75, coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Dealers reported a meagre demand at unchanged figures: Timothy at $2.90@3.00 for fair; $3 00@3 15 prime; clover at $4 25@5 50.

TEAS—A liberal movement is witnessed in teas and the market remains steady and firm at the annexed quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1 20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80@85c; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1 00; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1 00; choice to extra, $1 10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Dealers report a fair degree of activity in the demand, and the prevalent feeling seems firm. The following prices are current:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Lower on tomatoes. Sales: Tomatoes—96 boxes soft at 35@45c; 190 fair at 60c; 300 good at 60c; 75 choice at 65@75c. Cabbage—100 doz large heads at [illegible]. Onions—23 brls at $4 50. Cauliflower—10 doz at $1.00. Cucumbers—60 doz at 50c. Celery—15 doz at 75c.

VEAL—Sales: 10 carcasses at 8@9c.

WOOD—Remains steady at the quoted prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6 00, delivered.

WOOL—Met with a light demand during the past week, and quotations were easier and lower. The stocks are increasing. Following is our list:

Washed, fine, in good condition	51@53c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	35@40c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	41@43c
Tub washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents continue to report a good demand, and rates are firm and unchanged. We quote:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	68	....
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	35	50	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	33	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	40	50	....
Akron, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,211	6,403	214
Tuesday	1,941	6,600	398
Total	4,152	13,003	612
Same time last week	6,492	13,884	1,086

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,213	4,955	290
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—The firmer feeling developed to-day was mainly the result of the small supply of stock on sale, though the slight improvement in the tone of advices from the seaboard markets had a strengthening tendency. There was not a very full attendance of buyers, nor did those in attendance seem particularly anxious to invest; but with only 4,152 head for the week, so far, and with a prospect that the receipts during the remaining days of the week will also be light, holders seemed confident, and did not urge their stock upon the market at any concession from former rates. The offerings were poor, unusually so, there being comparatively few well-matured droves, while by far the larger portion consisted of common and medium natives, and thin Texans, for which the prevailing prices were $3.60@5.00. An extra drove, av. 1,492 lbs, were sold by Conger Bros. at $6.50, but with this exception, no sales were reported at over $5.85. There was another fine "bunch" of steers for which $6.62½ was said to have been offered, and refused; $6.75 being the figure demanded. Stock steers were inquired for to only a limited extent, but the supply of desirable lots was small and sales were effected at full last week's prices, or at $3 00@3.50 for thin, roughish lots of from 700 to 850 lbs. average, and at $3 75@4 25 for good to prime young steers averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. Calves were in demand at $3 75@4 50 for common to medium, and at $5.00@6 00 for good to choice, at which range the market ruled steady. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25 @ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3-years to 5-years old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25 @ 5 50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25 @ 4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @ 2 75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
14 cows	967	$3.50
24 medium steers	1,280	5.00
63 Texan cows	778	3.00
28 Texan steers	1,071	3.60
68 choice steers	1,338	5.75
17 medium steers	1,049	4 62½
16 stockers	793	3.00
16 stockers	838	3.60
22 stockers	838	3.25
21 stockers	876	3.75
12 oxen	1,475	4.50
20 medium steers	1,033	4.87½
17 calves	[illegible]	4.00
16 fair steers	1,116	5.25
15 cows	1,061	3.50
15 cows	1,086	3.60
44 fair steers	1,116	5.50
16 butchers' stock	1,110	3.50
45 extra steers	1,492	6.50
19 good smooth steers	1,273	5.45
17 good smooth steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
14 calves	[illegible]	4.00
45 Texans	1,337	3.35
17 choice steers	1,313	5.62
12 Texans	1,019	3.25
25 Texans	[illegible]	3.25
25 Texans	985	3.30
35 Texans	1,047	[illegible]
15 medium steers	1,087	4.87½
28 medium steers	1,112	4.87½
13 medium steers	1,118	4 87½
31 medium steers	1,286	5.00
24 fair fleshy steers	1,111	[illegible]
26 good steers	1,231	5.60
19 butchers' stock	1,167	3.80
14 butchers' stock	1,437	[illegible]
12 calves	170	5.75

HOGS—The receipts were again moderate, reaching only 6,600, and making the supply since Saturday 13,003. Under a strong demand on Eastern account, and a fair inquiry from local and Canadian buyers, a firm feeling prevailed in this department of the market, and yesterday's advance was thoroughly sustained, sales making at $3 90@3 90 for thin rough mixed lots; at $4.00@4 05 for common; and at $4 10@4 25 for good to extra. Most of the transfers were at $4 10@4.20. All sold, and the market closed firm. Among the reported transactions were the following:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
77	240	$4 20	84	183	$4.15	131	272	$4.10
51	197	4 15	24	179	4.15	101	298	4 00
29	218	4 10	103	219	4 20	51	264	4 00
88	240	4.15	13	383	3 80	46	231	4 20
131	222	4.15	46	219	4 10	76	303	3 95
156	230	4 20	62	234	4.15	97	319	4.10
51	205	4.15	61	217	4.25	168	224	4 10
29	194	4.15	42	171	4 25	96	239	4.05
51	226	4.25	45	289	4 15	99	261	4 00
164	199	4.25	65	184	4 20	200	250	4 00
55	216	4.20	122	237	4 25	46	290	4 15
215	200	4.20	131	220	4 25	59	215	4.20
51	264	4 05	58	210	4 20	41	294	4 10
89	285	4.00	47	236	4 15	48	287	4 10
48	206	4 15	69	212	4 15	63	316	4 10
101	254	4 05	127	210	4 25	38	203	4 20
48	284	4.20	38	181	4 20	19	310	3 95
66	184	4.20	46	221	4 20	57	170	4.25
98	209	4.15	77	116	4 20	203	236	4.20
63	196	4.25						

SHEEP—This market underwent no decided change. The supply consisted of 398 head, and scarcely enough was done in the way of sales to indicate a change in values. Prices may be quoted nominal at $3.00@3.50 for thin, mixed lots, at $3.75@4 25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 16.

The continued inactivity of the market affords little opportunity for comment on any branch of the trade. The quiet that has pervaded the market for some time past is by no means an unusual [illegible] this season of the year, and state of things [illegible] values (so far at least as standard seasonable fabrics are concerned) have not been unfavorably effected thereby, brown and bleached cottons, prints, ginghams, and some other lines of goods being held with uniform firmness. Jeans, cambrics, stripes, and denims are but little inquired for, and prices are working easier, though as yet no very pronounced decline has taken place. The movement in woollen goods is on a limited scale, and the lighter fabrics are in many instances being offered at something of a concession from former rates, but goods suitable for the fall and winter trade are not being urged upon the market, save at very full prices. The following quotations are furnished:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	14½	Great Falls E, 4-4	14½
Atlantic H, 4-4	14½	Cabot A, 4-4	13½
Atlantic D, 4-4	13½	Cabot W, 4-4	12½
Atlantic P, 4-4	12	Lawrence L L, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 4-4	15	Agawam F, 4-4	12½
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	New Hartford A, 4-4	12
Stark A, 4-4	14½	Swift River	11½
Nashville, 36 in	12	Arlington B	11½
Nashville, 30 in	11	Utica C	10
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	16 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	15 c
Nashua R, 36-in	15	Continental C	14
Nashua O, 33-in	13½	Lawrence D	14
Pepperell E, 40-in	15	Newmarket A	13
Pepperell R, 36-in	14	Massachusetts B B	13
Pepperell O, 33-in	13½	Massachusetts E	12
Pepperell N, 30-in	12½	Portsmouth P	9
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W. Pink	13½c	Garner Fancy	11c
Merrimac D, Fancy	11½	Amoskeag Fancy	10
Cocheco Fancy	12	Mourning	11 to 11½
Dunnell Fancy	11½	Shirting	10½ to 11½
Richmond Fancy	11½	Mallory Pink	12½
American Fancy	11½	Mallory Purple	12½
Sprague Fancy	11½	Dolly Varden	10@12½
Gloucester Z	11½	Wamsutta Fancy	8½
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13
Bates	14	Hartford	13½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	16½c	Rockport	14
Pequot satteens	15	Columbian	14
Laconia	14	Indian Orchard	13½
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	8½	Slaters Paper	11½c
Washington	9½	Manville Paper	11½
High Colors, one cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	27½c	Androscoggin, L	16½c
Lyman, do	22½	Blackstone, AA	15
New York Mills	22	Cabot	16½
Wamsutta	19	Dwight Star	16½
Pride of the West	21	Western Pride	14
Langden, GB	20	Harris	13
Fruit of the Loom	17	Gold Medal	13½
Lonsdale	17	Social, L	14
Hill	16	Green, G	12½
Auburn, A	16		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	33 c	Methuen, AA	25 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Willow Brook, No. 1	24½
Amoskeag, ACA	31	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	25	York, 32-inch	27
Amoskeag, B	23	York, 30-inch	22½
Amoskeag, C	20	Pacific	15
Amoskeag, D	18	Swift River	12½
DENIMS.			
York, blue	26 c	Warren, AXA	22 c
Amoskeag	26	Warren, BB	20
Columbian	24	Warren, CC	18
Otis, AXA	22	Workingman's	17½
Otis, BB	20	Haymaker	17½
Otis, CC	17	Boston	17
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	21½c	Whittenton, A	17½
Amoskeag, 6-3	20	Whittenton, C	13
Amoskeag, 3-3	18	American, 6-3	13
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-3	12
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	39 c	Continental	32½c
Rockford, G G G	36	Bee Hive, colored	40
Rockford, E'per C'y	35		

TERMS:

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestics, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Regular department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 16.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	10,297	2,285
Shingles, m	3,000	1,749
Lath, pieces, m	718	285

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,911	1,631
Shingles, m	5,692	1,813
Lath, pieces, m	312	220

Following were the receipts and shipments from January 1, 1872, to July 13:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	475,747	169,777
Shingles, m	271,583	209,899
Lath, pieces, m	67,644	[illegible]

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending July 13:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	29,778	13,637
Shingles, m	15,414	11,226
Lath, pieces, m	2,374	1,722

CARGOES—During the past week a large business was transacted in the market for lumber, and for piece stuff and choice grades holders were asking and obtaining higher prices. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets were active at quotations ruling on the week preceding. To-day the market was quiet, owing to light offerings, and prices were nominally unchanged.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ℔ m	$3.25
Ludington, ℔ m	3.00
Pentwater, ℔ m	2.75
Muskegon, ℔ m	2.25
White Lake, ℔ m	2.75
Grand River, ℔ m	2 25
WEST SIDE.	
Horn's Pier—wood ℔ cord	3.25
Railroad ties	.12c
Two Rivers—lumber ℔ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood ℔ cord	3 00 @3.25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12c
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	4 75 @5 00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00 @18 00
Common strips and boards	13.00 @14.00
Common mixed lumber	12 00 @12 50
Joist and scantling	11 87½@12 00
Shingles	2.75 @ 3 00
Lath	2 75
Pickets	10.00 @12.00

Sales afloat were as follows:

Cargo schr Spy, from White Lake, 40 m ft joists and scantling at $12 00; 25 m ft coarse 1-inch at $12.37½; 8 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Z G. Simmons, from Manistee, 145 m ft joist and scantling at $19 00 for 3x12, 28 ft and over, $14 00 for 18 ft, and $12.00 for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Michaelson, from Ludington, 130 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00 (mill tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Sea Bird, from White Lake, 140 m ft lumber at $13 25 for inch, $11.75 for 2-inch, and 2 .75 for lath. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

In this branch of the market the volume of business transacted was large, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42 00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38 00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20 00@23.00
Common siding	18.00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35 00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28 00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@38 00
A stock boards	32 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27 00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16.00
Fencing	14 00@15.00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25 00
Pickets, square	13 00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15 00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3 50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30 00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	30 00@35 00
Black walnut	60 00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We make no changes in prices, which are as follows:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars ℔ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d; wheat, winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 5d@11s 6d; white, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn, 27s. Pork, 47s. Lard, 39s.

LIVERPOOL, July 16,—1 p.m.—Receipts for the last three days, 20,000 qrs., 12,500 being American.

LIVERPOOL, July 16 —2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull; winter, 12s 1d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, July 16.—Consols, 92½; account, 92½. Bonds of '62, 91½; do '65, 92½; do '67, 91½; 10-40s, 90.

Weather fair and favorable to crops.

PARIS, July 16.—Rentes, 54f 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 10½@10½d; Orleans, 11@11½d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Lard better, 9½@10½d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,275, making the supply for the week ending Sunday, thus far, 2,890, against 7,120 last week. Prices ½c better than last week. Sales 131 Illinois steers, av 1,160 to 1,499 lbs, at $5.37½@5.60; 16 Michigan steers, 1,264 lbs, $5.00; 69 Indiana steers, 1,115 to 1,226 lbs, at $5.25@5.12½.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200, making the supply for the week thus far 3,000, against 3,500 last week. Market not opened yet.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,104, making the supply for the week 11,800, against 3,200 last week. Offerings light. Prices about 10c better. Sales 268, av 211 to 260 lbs, at $4.35@4 45, and 104 Indiana, 233, $4.40.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—There is no variation from the late dulness, and no symptoms of opening of full business in any department. Southern and Southwestern buyers are arriving, but are only reconnoitering the market. On cotton goods prices are steady. A line of standard dark prints sold to-day at 10½c, less 5 per cent, but professedly not regular, not fall goods. Much interest is felt in the cotton crop, and probably no large business will be done in cotton goods until the crop question is more definitely settled. There is rather more doing in woollens, but prices are unsettled, for heavy fabrics especially.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 16.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; no demand; middling upland, 25½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarcely so firm; receipts, 10,600 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 25@5 70; common to good extra, $6.00@6.35; good to choice, $6 40@7 30; white wheat extra, $7.75@8.75; St. Louis, $7.10@10.75. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat less active; receipts, 11,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, afloat, $1 53; white and amber Michigan, $1 75; new amber Tennessee, first of season, $1 77½. Rye and barley unchanged. Corn quiet; receipts, 21,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 59@60c; sail do, 62@64c. Oats firmer; receipts, [illegible]; Western, [illegible]; Ohio, 45@46c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 16@17c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar steady and unchanged. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 47c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower and nominal; mess, $13 55@13.75; prime, $10.50@11 00; prime mess, $12 25@12 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard steady; new No. 1 to prime steam, 8@8½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher at $7.25@7.50. Wheat lower; old, $1.48@1.50; new, $1 35@1.40. Corn in fair demand and higher at 51½c. Rye, 67@68c. Oats quiet at 30@35c. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Linseed oil steady at 88c. Lard oil dull and a shade lower; extra, 67@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales regular at $12 50; city held at $14.75@15.00. Lard firm; summer, 7½@7¾c; sales steam at 8½c; offerings light. Bulk meats in fair demand and a shade higher; shoulders, 5½c bid; clear rib in demand at 7c; clear firm at 7½c. Bacon firm; sales shoulders at 5½c; clear rib sold at $7.90@8.00; jobbing sales clear, 8½@8½c; sugar-cured hams firm at 14@15c, according to brand and weight.

HOGS—Active and higher.

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 16—COTTON—Dull and nominal; low middling held at 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.73; No. 1, $1.63@1.64; amber, $1.60. Corn steady at 48@49c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; extra white Michigan, $1.65; amber Michigan, $1.59@1.60; No. 2 red, $1.53@1.54; new, $1.40; seller August, $1.33½@1.33; No. 3 red, $1.25. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 47½@48c; low mixed, 45@45½c; yellow, 49c; Michigan, 46½c; no grade, 46c. Oats dull; No. 2, 31@31½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 695 bu; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 15,600 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 700 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—TOBACCO—Sales 189 hhds; prices well sustained.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; held at $13.00. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 8½@8⅝c; clear, 8½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders at 5¼c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c loose. Lard—Prime leaf [illegible]; kegs, 10½c. Sugar-cured hams fancy, order lots, 14c; higher.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour tending upwardly. Wheat quiet; No. 1, red, $1.66; No. 2, held at $1.60. Oats steady. Corn dull and nominal at 50@51c.

PETROLEUM—Refined [illegible] lots; 21@21½c for trade lots at 20@20½c for car [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 red winter, new, $1.52½, and [illegible] No. 2 mixed, 40@41c. Oats quiet; No. 2 [illegible] dull; [illegible].

WHISKEY—Steady at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.00. Dry meats firm; loose clear rib, 7¼c. Bacon firm; only order trade; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½@8⅝c; clear sides, 8½@9c. Lard quiet; refined, 9c.

HOGS AND CATTLE—Dull and unchanged; few in number.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—COTTON—Dull, but holders firm; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS — Flour dull and unchanged. Cornmeal $3.50. Corn dull and drooping at 67@68c. Oats scarce and firm at 40@42c.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice $25.00.

BRAN—Dull at $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in full demand and higher; shoulders, 6½@6½c; clear sides, 8½@9c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firm; mixed, 58@60c; white, 72c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 9½@10½c. Coffee dull at 16½@19½c.

STERLING—25½@25½; sight, ½ premium.

COTTON—Sales 70 bales; good ordinary, 20½c; low middlings, 22½c; middlings, 23½c; receipts, 65 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,629 bales; stock, 13,264 bales.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

CLEARED ... July 16.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, 30 bdls hides, and sundries.
Prop St. Joe, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 14,300 bu corn, 700 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop E. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour, 52 dry hides, 35 bdls sheep pelts.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 200 brls flour.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 30,000 bu oats.
Prop Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, 40,000 bu oats.
Bark L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Bark Montgomery, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Jessie Drummond, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 100 bu oats.
Schr Bahama, Buffalo, 21,629 bu corn.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 31,100 bu corn.
Schr C. C. Buitz, Horn's Pier, 40 bu oats, 20 bu potatoes.
Scow Restless, Kenosha, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 9 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr King Sisters, Buffalo, 8,250 bu corn.
Schr N. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 20 brls flour.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 5 brls pork, 5 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, 21,700 bu corn.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Prop Winslow, Buffalo, 27,286 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 191 bags flax seed, 5 brls lard, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 dried hides, 100 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 26 pkgs fish and sundries.

ARRIVED ... July 16.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 5 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 pkgs fish, 11 sacks wool, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 516 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop St Joseph, Green Bay, 1,600 m shingles, 50 pkgs fish, 650 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop B N. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, light.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 60 cds wood, 5,500 brick.
Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 2,500 brls salt.
Prop Mayflower, Beaver Harbor, 100 pkgs fish.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 360 pkgs fish, 32 bdls sheep skins.
Bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 684 tons coal.
Bark E. Corning, Erie, 1,224 tons coal.
Schr E. R. Blake, Oconto, 185 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Menomonee, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr J. Dresden, McCarthy's Pier, 2,600 railroad ties.
Schr Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 1,300 railroad ties, 50 m lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Suamico, 230 m lumber, 10 m lath, 10 m shingles.
Schr Black Hawk, Menomonee, 128 m lumber, 45 m lath.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Schr Industry, Benton Harbor, 25 m lumber.
Schr J & H. Stronach, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 40 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Scow Supply, Holland, 70 cords bark.
Scow C. O. Butts, Horn's Pier, 90 cords wood, and sundries.
Scow Restless, White Lake, 1,400 ties.
Barge C. P. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 270 m lumber, and 50 m lath.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 245 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, 20 m lumber.
Schr Michelson, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 112 cds wood.
Schr Mears, Erie, 653 tons coal.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 50 cds wood.
Schr Milton, White Lake, 174 m lumber, and 10 m lath.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Lt. Sturgeon, 230 m lumber, and 40 m shingles.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 300 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 60 m lumber, 50 cds wood.
Barge Golden Harvest, Menominee, 170 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 240 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Menominee, 125 m lumber, 45 m lath.
Scow North Spy, Grass Point, 11 yds gravel.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 34 pkgs fish, 30 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber, 300 m shingles, 7 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 517 bars railroad iron, 80 tons pig iron, 300 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 145 m lumber.
Schr Argo, Oconto, 150 m lumber.
Schr Spy, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Pike's Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White River, 121 m lumber.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, 200 bbls salt, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 16.—PASSED UP—Propeller Phil. Sheridan; barks Jessie Hoyt, Ogarita, Northwest; schooners Libbie Nau, John Mann, Commerce, Rebecca, Camden, Jennie Mulier, Brightie, Chas. Wall, New Dominion, Augustus Ford, George Goble.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Potomac, Lake Michigan, Pacific, Forest City and barges.

WIND—South.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 16.—PASSED UP—Propeller St. Louis; schooners Kate Richmond, Oades.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Nashua, Hackett and barge; schooners Ada, Medora, John Gregg, Southwest.

WIND—Southwest.

From Lake Superior.

The steamer Keewenaw arrived from Duluth at 6 o'clock this morning with 160 tons of pig iron and 10 tons of sundries for Cleveland, 25 tons of copper for Buffalo, 67 tons of copper for Detroit, [illegible] and were for Erie. [illegible] their cargoes prevented [illegible] advertised time. The Keweenaw leaves again on Friday [illegible] from Lake Superior with a full freight and passengers. The [illegible] could not be obtained.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Welland Canal.

[illegible] PASSED [illegible]—Schr H. W. Hoag, Toledo to Oswego, corn; [illegible] Dalhousie, Toledo to Montreal, corn; [illegible], Cleveland to Toronto, coal; brig Hibernian, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; prop Michigan, Toledo [illegible] Ogdensburgh, general cargo; barge Jennie Graham, Big Creek to Kingston, timber.

UP—Schrs [illegible] and Gandey; barge Benson, [illegible]; schr New Dominion, of Port Rowan [illegible]; schr [illegible] Wave Crest, G. L. Wrenn, [illegible]; prop Alps, Ogdensburgh to Toledo, general [illegible]; schr Nellie Woodward, Toronto to Buckhorn, [illegible]; prop [illegible] Holley, Oswego to Detroit, coal; prop [illegible], Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; barge City, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; Plymouth Rock, Ogdensburgh to Saginaw, light; Senator Blood, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; J. T. Moll, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Jennie Mullen, Kingston to Chicago, light.

WIND—Northeast; light.

From Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal: On the 10th, bound up—steamer Manitoba. On the 11th, bound up—steamer Cumberland, bark City of Buffalo, and schooner Ozar; down—schooners S. H. Kimball, Emma, Selkirk, [illegible]; steamer Chicora. On the 12th, bound [illegible] propeller D. W. Powers. Depth of water on lower mitre sill, 11 feet 7 inches.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND.—Last eve[illegible].

WAGES.—$1.75@1.87½, north.

SUNK—The tug [illegible] sunk at Twelfth street bridge.

THROUGH CANAL AT DULUTH.—On the 5th of July the schooner Racine [illegible], with 930 tons of railroad iron, drawing nearly 12 feet of water, passed through the canal at Duluth, and alongside of the Northern Pacific docks. She is the first boat to discharge cargo at these docks.

IN DRY DOCK.—The wreck of the steamer Evergreen City has been placed in the dry-dock at Buffalo, and the process of her reconstruction commenced.

DROWNED—On the 9th inst. Wm. Barry fell from the cross trees of the schooner Minnie [illegible], and was drowned before aid could reach him. This vessel was at the time on Green Bay.

NEW TUG.—The Charles Ingraham is the name of a new tug that was launched at Buffalo on Friday.

COLLISION.—As the schooners Colonel Glover and Whirlwind were being towed by each other in the west draw of Spring street bridge, yesterday forenoon, they collided. The Whirlwind had her jib-boom carried away, a portion of her rail and several stanchions. The Glover's main rigging and chain plates were carried away. The damage to both of the vessels is estimated at $300.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

NEW IRON STEAMERS.—It is reported that the Wyandotte Works at Detroit have orders for the construction of three new iron steamers. The new iron steamer, Queen of the Lakes, has cleared from Wyandotte to Elk Rapids.

A NEW CRAFT.—A vessel named the Clara Youell passed down, yesterday, on her maiden voyage. She hails from Port Burwell, and we regret that in this age of shipbuilding we failed to discover a point, either in hull or fit-out, that could be recorded in her favor. A more uncouth-looking craft has not passed this way within our recollection.—*Detroit Post, 15th.*

IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.—The Coast Wrecking Company leave to-day upon a very important expedition, that of raising the steamer Morning Star, in Lake Erie. Pontoons capable of raising 700 tons weight each will be used in the work, and all other appliances are of like proportions. The locality of the steamer is known, and operations are to commence immediately.—*Ibid.*

An English Wife Sold by Her Husband.

A man at Exeter, England, recently sold his wife for £50. At the Exeter Police Court on the 26th ult., the wife, a smartly-dressed woman, applied for a summons against her husband for refusing to maintain his children, he having that morning turned them out of doors. She had also been threatened by him, and she was afraid he would do her some harm. After some further conversation it came out that the complainant and her husband separated some time since, he selling her to another man for £50, and agreeing to take two of the children and she the rest. Since, however, he had sold her he had followed her about and abused her, and annoyed her in various ways, and now he had turned the children be promised to support out of doors, and told [illegible] to keep the lot. In answer to the question as to how she supported herself, she [illegible] received money from the man to whom she was sold. The Bench said they [illegible] she must apply to the [illegible] summon her husband [illegible]; she [illegible] be sold, and thereby [illegible]. She had consented to have any peace. [illegible] could not expect to [illegible] disgraceful case, and [illegible] thought it was a [illegible] deserve any protection. If [illegible] did not deserve [illegible] threatened her violently [illegible] husband then they would grant her a summons; her applicant then thanked the Bench, and left the Court.

—How would it do to paper the inside walls of the Boston Coliseum with the newspaper articles the event has inspired?

—At the University of Zurich there are 400 students, 80 of whom are women, mostly Russian, and 50 of these are students of medicine.

—A North Carolina goose was lately struck by lightning, [illegible] possess the virtue claimed for them, after all.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNIVERSALLY PRAISED

By those who have seen them, are the following three Books, already popular, although the first has just issued from the Press.

THE STANDARD!!

By L. O. Emerson & H. R. Palmer.

400 pages. Fine Singing School Course. Large collection of the best Anthems and Tunes. 20,000 copies already ordered! The Banner Church Music Book of the Season! Price $1.50; $13 50 per doz. Specimens sent, post free, for the present, for $1.25.

Sparkling Rubies!!

By A. Hull & H. Sanders.

Beautiful Sabbath School Singing Book! No sleepy tunes or words! Wide awake songs by wide-awake authors. Price 35 cents.

The Pilgrim's Harp!

By Asa Hull.

210 pages. Remarkably good for Vestries, and for use in Prayer Meetings. Small, very clear print. Large number of the most popular tunes. Price 60 cts.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

WASHING CRYSTAL.

GRANT US,

LADIES, the opportunity of informing you, nothing will add more to your comfort than the use of Shirrell's Kulliyun Washing Crystal. Try it. Sold by grocers.

SHIRRELL, FISHER & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Send his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 198 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and his diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His medical practice is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation in Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on [illegible] diseases. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m. All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 198 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 13, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

NO CURE! NO PAY!

DR. A. G. OLIN, 466 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuse or excess. Also Female Complaints. All kinds of Rubber Goods constantly on hand. Circulars sent free.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail......[illegible]
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail......[illegible]
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail......[illegible]
Parts of a year at the same rate. To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. ... Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Wednesday Morning, July 17, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now more than certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy......$0.50.
Ten copies......4.50.
Twenty-five copies......10.00.

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

HORACE GREELEY'S "TREASON."

The Baltimore *American* charges Mr. Greeley with the crime of treason. The language of the indictment is as follows:

Horace Greeley *is* a traitor; he *has* deserted his life-long principles and the Republican party and gone over to the Democrats. He is a man who has a reputation for benevolence, and yet never had a generous instinct in his life; he was supposed to be firmly grounded in certain professions, and is as fickle as the wind; he has all the inclinations of self-gratification, without the liberality to indulge them; and, in showing his willingness to be helped to office by Democratic votes, proves himself totally unpossessed of the first elements of nobility of character; consistency, independence, and principle in his nature are represented by weakness, truckling, and greed of gain. The dignity that surrounds the proud position of First Citizen of the Republic will become such a man no better than the robe of a King would become a beggar; it would not hide his degradation, but rather serve to make it obtrusively apparent.

It would be more to the point to set forth the specific acts of treason. What "life-long principles" of the Republican party has Mr. Greeley deserted? The bare charge that he is "willing to be helped to office by Democratic votes" does not sustain a charge of treason. The whole Republican party is made up of men who have abandoned their parties. Lincoln was twice elected by Democratic votes, and without them could not have been elected. Grant was elected in 1868 by the help of Democrats; and the Administration is now busily engaged, by the use of patronage and public money, in trying to have Grant re-elected by Democratic votes.

The matter falls back upon the question, What principles of the Republican party has Mr. Greeley deserted or betrayed? Will the *Baltimore American* or any other organ point out what principle he has abandoned? Let us have the particulars.

Lest the *Baltimore American* may overlook it, we point out the fact that there was *one* resolution in the Republican platform of 1868 to which Mr. Greeley never gave a support, and which he always practically opposed by favoring a different policy. That resolution was as follows:

The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; *while the question of suffrage, in all the loyal States, properly belongs to the people of those States.*

This resolution, which demanded negro suffrage in the Southern States, and which refused to even recommend it in the Northern States, was one of those "principles" which Horace Greeley betrayed. If negro suffrage was right, then the Northern people should accept it for themselves at the same time that they forced it upon the Southern States. Mr. Greeley's repudiation of that principle, by demanding equal suffrage in all the States, North as well as the South, was approved by the whole Republican party soon after the cowardly Convention of 1868 adjourned, and his principle, as embodied in the Fifteenth Amendment, is the corner-stone of the Republican edifice at this day. If Horace Greeley has deserted or betrayed any other principle of the Republican party, and his treason has not been promptly adopted by that party, let the Baltimore *American*, whose proprietors and editors have been twelve years in the enjoyment of the official and pecuniary profits of "true Republicanism," specify in detail.

The same platform upon which General Grant was nominated thus bid high for not only Democratic but Rebel votes. It said:

That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the Rebellion, but who now frankly and honestly co-operate with us in restoring the peace of the country, and reconstructing the State Governments upon the basis of impartial justice and equal rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people.

Horace Greeley is not supported, nor will he be voted for, by any persons not "frankly and honestly co-operating with Republicans in restoring the peace of the country" upon "the basis of impartial justice and equal rights." If that be "treason," then the Republican party, in its Convention of 1868, was the author of the treason.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The supporters of Greeley in this campaign are evidently not a coalition of dissimilar elements combining merely for success, with the prospect of severing their association as soon as the victory is won. They have already organized a permanent party, united in all its aims, harmonious in its leadership, and certain to remain in unbroken integrity until the reforms for which it was organized shall be accomplished. That permanent party is neither the Democratic party of old, nor the Republican party of old, but the Liberal party.

The Democratic party has for thirty years been based on the theory that the black race are naturally inferior to the whites in capacity, and should be held in a political and social condition corresponding to their inferiority. The Liberal party recognizes no distinction of race or color. The Republican party has leaned toward a centralized Government, blotting out the customary powers of the State Governments. The Liberal party condemns this policy, and holds that local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The Democratic party has had policies of late which verged toward partial repudiation of the National debt by "paying the bonds in greenbacks." The Liberal party declares for a restoration of specie payments, ... of resemblance. It ... agrees with the views of a large majority of the heretofore Democratic party in favor of Revenue Reform. Still, in the main, Liberalism is a new forward movement in politics based on new principles. It will accomplish universal amnesty very briefly. A single act of Congress, a few lines in length, passed by both Houses and signed by President Greeley, will settle that. The great labors of the new party will be for local self-government, Civil Service Reform, Revenue Reform, and the general pacification of the country. These are tolerably permanent issues. The name of "Liberal" is well adapted to express their character. It is not identified with policies which have been perforce abandoned. It has the spring and elasticity of youth, and is rapidly acquiring the prestige of enthusiasm and success. Party names, like those of individuals, prove a burden to their wearers, so far as they stand identified with failure, however much they may have deserved success. We cannot, of course, continue long to address a consolidated party as a coalition, or to speak of Liberals as either Liberal Democrats or Liberal Republicans. The tendency of the press and the people is to drop the useless suffixes and style the new party simply "Liberal." The sooner this action becomes universal, the more votes will be cast by Republicans for the Liberal ticket.

GREELEY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

There are, at the most, two of the many hundreds of Democratic newspapers in the country which refuse to support Horace Greeley. The excuse given is, that, in times past, Horace Greeley, as a Whig and as a Republican, has, in his paper, denounced the Democratic party, its policies, and its members. This objection is urged by these two Democratic papers, but not half so vehemently as by the straight-out Grant papers. These two Democratic papers that object to Greeley because of his previous antagonism to Democrats, declare that, had the Cincinnati Convention nominated any other of the candidates before it, they would have had no hesitation in supporting him. The gentlemen named at Cincinnati, besides Mr. Greeley, were Judge Davis, Judge Trumbull, Governor Brown, Governor Curtin, and Mr. Adams. Judge Davis was never a Democrat. He began public life in Illinois as a Whig, and with Lincoln and Yates continued as a Whig until he became a Republican, and never had any sympathy with the Democratic party, and is as strong a Republican to-day as ever he was. Mr. Adams never was a Democrat. His grandfather and father were eminent for their opposition to Democracy, and for the opposition of the Democratic party to them. The spirits of the Democrats who fought with Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and Van Buren would be horrified to hear that the Democracy was supporting an Adams. Mr. Adams is one of those statesmen who could, if so disposed, boast, like James Buchanan, that no drop of Democratic blood had ever coursed in his veins.

Governor Brown was an early Abolitionist in a slave-holding State. He edited a Democratic newspaper and made it Republican. He was a leader in the great Free State war in Kansas, and, in his paper, far exceeded Mr. Greeley in the vigor of his war upon the Democracy.

Judge Trumbull had been a Democrat up to the time of his election to Congress, in November, 1854, by the combined anti-Democratic opposition. No man in all the United States had fought the Democratic party so vigorously or ably, or was more intensely hated by them. He was conspicuous in the legislation of Congress, from 1861 to 1868, and generally was as distasteful as Horace Greeley. Can it be said that one man in this whole list has a record any more in harmony with the Democratic party than Greeley, or could, from his record, draw a more enthusiastic Democratic support? The true test of what the Democrats think of the past record of Greeley and Brown is to be found in the action of Democrats of their respective States. Mr. Brown was the leader of the anti-slavery forces in Missouri for twenty years, and yet the Democracy of that State, including the veterans of the Border warfare in Kansas times, demanded that he should be nominated for President. These Democrats of Missouri declared at Baltimore that they would give their old Abolition editor and defamer a greater majority than would be given for any candidate in any other State.

Horace Greeley has published his paper in New York, and whatever denunciation of the Democracy he has indulged in has been pointedly felt by Democrats of that State. Yet the Democrats of New York were represented at Baltimore by seventy of their leading men, and, through Governor Hoffman, not only voted for Horace Greeley, but declared that the Electoral vote of that State would be given to him by a majority exceeding the entire Democratic vote of Missouri. This is the way in which Greeley's and Brown's ancient denunciations of the past policies of the Democratic party are remembered by their Democratic neighbors. The personal integrity and political sincerity of the two men are accepted as better guarantees for the future than loud professions from men wanting these qualities. If the "Border Ruffians" of Missouri can forgive Brown, and prefer him to any Democrat in the country for President; if Horatio Seymour, Sanford E. Church, and Governor Hoffman can forgive Horace Greeley, and prefer him to any Democrat in the country for President, the objections of the two Democratic papers who oppose Greeley are not likely to have any serious weight, even if they can obtain credit for sincerity.

But the objection to Greeley because of his past antagonism to Democrats is especially absurd on the part of those who supported Frank Blair for Vice President only four years ago. Mr. Blair had once been a Democrat. In 1854, 1855, and 1856, when the Democratic party, bearing the burden of the Nebraska bill, was struggling for existence, Frank Blair was travelling through Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa, denouncing the party. To those who know Blair, and his habits, and his style of speech, it is easy to imagine the character of his "abuse," and of the epithets he directed at every Democratic leader. He continued a "Black Republican" for many years after, and finally brought up as a Democratic candidate for Vice President in 1868. There was nothing to redeem Blair in Democratic eyes. Yet they found no difficulty in supporting him.

If any persons in the country had more special cause than others to complain of the past record of Greeley and Brown, it is the Southern people, especially the Southern Democracy and late slaveholders. Yet these men are unanimously for Greeley. They favor him because of his intellectual ability, his sincerity, his great experience, and his incorruptible integrity. The same feeling is universal among the Democrats of the country, and the few objectors will find it difficult to make any capital out of Greeley's anti-Democratic record.

According to the official report of the Civil Service Board, out of $383,000,000 of the revenue collected from the people, one-fourth—$95,000,000—never reaches the Government. In other words, the people pay, every year, nearly $100,000,000, for which they receive absolutely nothing. This enormous waste is almost entirely caused by the defects in that Civil Service which the Liberal party proposes to reform. Grant, after more than three years of power, has made the Civil Service many times worse than Andrew Johnson left it. His adherents have ridiculed every proposition to purify this sink of iniquity. They have grasped at Butler's catchword, "A Board of beggarly schoolmasters," and tried to laugh the scheme out of court. They have cut down the appropriation for it. They have persistently disregarded it in their own States. They have openly denounced it in and out of Congress. Grant himself has said that he is "controlled" by these men. Is he likely, if re-elected, to try to elevate that standard of public virtue which he has done so much to lower?

THE END OF KU-KLUXISM.

Whatever may be the result of the Cincinnati movement as affecting the tenure of the White House for the next four years, it cannot be denied that it has already accomplished a great and beneficent work, for which the people of the United States have cause for gratitude. We refer to the sudden cessation of the outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan in the South. Before the Convention, the readers of the public press were frequently horrified with the details of these outrages. If we were to believe the narratives of newspaper correspondents and the statements of members of Congress, a large proportion of the white population of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi were in the nightly habit of congregating together in secret conclaves, arrayed in masks and ornamented with hideous skulls and crossbones, whence, in the dead hours of midnight, they set out upon errands of blood and murder, and whipped, burned, ravished, and murdered until daylight. Up to the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention these stories grew in intensity and horror, until the columns of the daily papers began to resemble the annals of Lucrezia Borgia and the memoirs of Robert Kidd. Since the Cincinnati Convention was held, however, the Ku-Klux outrages have ceased, and it has been possible, ever since that memorable day, to take up the morning paper with the cheerful conviction that your nerves are not to be shocked and your blood curdled with the outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan. For this as well as many other mercies, the country has cause to be profoundly grateful to that Convention.

But if the Liberal Reform party can accomplish such a grand result as this by the simple enunciation of its principles, what may we not be entitled to expect from it when it has the power to carry these principles into effect? If, by the mere assemblage of a Convention and its declaration of the principles of justice to the South, it has been possible to check the murderous Ku-Klux outrages for the time being, or until next November, is it not fair to infer that, when Mr. Greeley is elected and puts these principles into operation, the Ku-Klux Klan itself will utterly disappear? The people will not forget that, when Gratz Brown was elected Governor of Missouri and initiated the revolution of Liberal Reform, every political bandit in that State disappeared, and has not been seen or heard from since. If all these national benefits have been secured when the cause of Liberal Reform is only in its bud, what may we not expect from it when it bears fruit? Do men of sense need any stronger argument as to its efficacy, and its positive necessity as the only means of true pacification of the two great sections of the country, so long at war with each other, openly or secretly?

THE MAYOR AND THE ACTING MAYOR.

The action of the Common Council, on Monday evening, in electing Alderman McGrath as Acting Mayor of the city during the contemplated absence of Mayor Medill, cannot be viewed as an accident, or otherwise than as a direct insult to the people of Chicago. The Common Council, for a number of years preceding the last election, contained a number of notoriously corrupt members. The Grand Jury of last December was, by law, limited in their investigations to transactions occurring within the two years preceding. Many of the most scandalous instances of bribery escaped indictment, and many of the cases where indictments were made had to be dismissed, not from any doubt as to the guilt of the parties, but for the failure of the proof.

Among the persons indicted for bribery was Alderman McGrath. His cases were never tried, but were dismissed. Legally, he was acquitted, but, nevertheless, the public have their own opinion on the question of his fitness under the circumstances even for membership in the Board. The new Council had hardly met before it was developed that the old faction was not only strong, but that it aimed to control. One important point of that faction was to vindicate their indicted brethren as well as those who had been convicted. The election of Acting Mayor seems to have been selected for the occasion for the largest use of whitewash, and Mr. McGrath was therefore chosen.

The action of the Council on Monday last is calculated to destroy confidence in the City Government, and the universal regret and mortification of our own people is shown in the general wish that the Mayor shall forego his intended vacation, and remain at home. Such, we think, will be the almost unanimous wish of the voters of this city, and we do not well see how Mayor Medill can do otherwise than stay at home and save the city from unmerited disgrace.

We reproduce the list of the Illinois Grant State Central Committee, with the offices held by them:

UNITED STATES COLLECTORS.
1. S. A. Irwin, Collector Internal Revenue, Chicago.
2. R. D. Noleman, Collector Internal Revenue, Centralia.
3. A. C. Mathews, Collector Internal Revenue, Eleventh District.
4. J. D. Hamilton, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue, Carthage.

ASSESSORS.
1. I. J. Kinney, Assessor Internal Revenue, Ninth District.
2. James Fishback, Assessor Internal Revenue, Twelfth District.
3. W. H. Barlow, Assessor Internal Revenue, Fifteenth District.

POSTMASTERS.
1. James Goodspeed, Postmaster, Joliet.
2. W. D. Sellers, Postmaster, Pekin.
3. Edward Bonham, Postmaster, Fairfield.

UNITED STATES MAIL AGENT.
1. George S. Bangs, General Mail Agent, Post Office Department.

WHISKEY SUPERVISOR.
1. P. H. Pope, partner of Dan Munn, Whiskey Supervisor.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
1. James P. Root, County Attorney, Cook County.
2. C. B. Boyer, Supervisor.
3. J. M. Beardsley, County Clerk.
4. R. A. Holbart, State's Attorney.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITARIES OF PUBLIC MONEYS.
1. J. S. Wilcox, Elgin, Kane County.
2. J. B. Needles, Nashville.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.
1. Charles B. Farwell, Chicago.

RECAPITULATION:

United States Collectors of Internal Revenue	4
United States Assessors of Internal Revenue	3
United States Postmasters	3
United States Mail Agent	1
Partner of Whiskey Supervisor	1
County Officers	4
United States Depositaries of Public Money	2
Member of Congress	1
Total office-holders	19

There are seven other members of the Committee of whose official titles we have no information. But these nineteen are, of course, the active intelligence of the Committee.

These nineteen office-holders have sent out a notice to the people of the State that they must read and take one or the other of the papers edited in this city by the United States Pension Agent or the United States Appraiser of Imports.

If a man honestly believes that Horace Greeley will make a better President than Ulysses Grant, it is not only his right, but his duty, to say so. Otherwise, free speech is a sin. The Grant organs will deny in words neither the first fact, nor its inference. Yet they deny it in deed every day. When Carl Schurz supported the Cincinnati movement, the Administration press cursed him with a truly Californian recklessness. When his course, after the Convention, was supposed to be uncertain, the same papers mentioned him only in terms of praise. When he finally declared himself for Greeley, the cursing recommenced. He has not been accused of dishonest motives,—of disbelief in the course he advocated. His offence is simply his exercise of free speech. It is this, and this alone, which has caused these scurrilous attacks. The same thing holds true of Sumner, Trumbull, Clay, Julian, and the rest of the men who refuse to believe that Republican principles teach the duty of eternal hate. The camp-followers of the old army of Freedom are now denouncing the former leaders of that army for demanding the right of free speech.

A bill has been introduced in the English Parliament by Lord Buckhurst, forbidding the public appearance of children as acrobats and dancers, and is meeting with such widespread popular sympathy in England that it will undoubtedly become a law. Just such a law as this is needed in this country, where juvenile gymnastics have been carried to a cruel extent. The whole course of training of these children, who are put into practice as soon as they are able to walk, is simply systematic torture, which exposes the child to constant danger, and to brutalities of the worst description. The trainers of these children are almost invariably of a ruffianly disposition, and stop at no cruelty of treatment necessary to accomplish their purposes; and the numerous cases which have been tried in the courts, touching these exhibitions, have always developed outrages so brutal as almost to be incredible. The only argument which is adduced against the bill is, that the people cannot have adult acrobats to amuse them, if they do not commence training when children,—a sufficient answer to which is, that the existence of the adult acrobat is a positive evil in every community. The world would be better off without the presence of these monstrosities of the tight-rope and flying-trapeze, and, if the law in England eventually rendered the breed extinct, that is an additional and the best reason why it should be passed.

The Leavenworth *Times* has managed to swallow Grant, but it really cannot take down Caldwell, too. It intersperses its praises of the former by calling the latter a "shoddy contractor," a man "without sense enough (in 1860) to know which side he was on," and "imbecile and corrupt." It charges that Caldwell gave the Postmastership of Leavenworth to a certain Jerry Clark, "the truculent servant of the slave-power and the obsequious tool of the nigger-driver," in return for Clark's services in "fixing up" Quartermasters' vouchers for the benefit of the honorable Senator. It is rather absurd to attack Caldwell so savagely and spare Grant. Without the latter's aid the former could never have foisted his creatures into office. His support of Grant has been paid for in this way, and by allowing him to retain his purchased seat in the Senate. At least two or three prominent men have sworn that Caldwell bribed the Kansas Legislature. We have yet to hear a word of rebuttal. If such testimony had been given against any Liberal, Republican or Democrat, he would have been thrust from the Senate long since. But Caldwell votes for Grant, and is so allowed to stay.

Before all the great English races the papers swarm with the advertisements of rogues, who promise to send the name of the winner to any one who wishes to bet on a sure thing. The cost of this valuable information varies from one to twenty penny stamps. Gudgeons bite readily at this bait, and yearly throw away thousands of pounds in presents to these sharpers, and tens of thousands in laying wagers on the horses they are told will win. Just before the last Derby an English gentleman inclosed the requisite amounts to a dozen of these advertisers, and received assurances that nearly as many horses were sure to distance the field. They were all beaten. He has published his experience in *All The Year Round*, as a warning to the credulous public. A similar experiment in America did much to break up the swindling jewelry lotteries here, so that there is a chance that this exposure may harm the equally nefarious business there.

The petition of members of the General Temperance Society, presented at the last meeting of the Common Council, for the erection of drinking fountains, is one which should meet with prompt recognition, and a hearty, affirmative reply. They are not only sadly needed in this excessively hot weather, but they would be useful at all times, and would prove one of the strongest practical auxiliaries to the temperance cause. At present the thirsty man has either to suffer thirst or avail himself of the nearest saloon. These fountains should also be provided for both man and beast. The horses engaged in the burnt district, as well as in other parts of the city, suffer intensely, and this suffering might be relieved by a few drinking-troughs. At present there is a sad need of places where a drink of water may be obtained for either man or horse. Much relief would be secured, and much drunkenness prevented, by a practical acceptance of the Society's petition.

Up to 1791, the number of printers and publishers in Paris was limited by law. The Revolution made the profession free, and hundreds flocked into it. Napoleon I. limited the number to eighty. Under this rule, a permit to practice the trade was worth about 20,000 francs. The "Government of National Defence," in 1870, broke down the barriers, with the proviso that the holders of permits should be paid by the State for the loss of their monopoly. The succeeding Governments have passed no laws to do this, and the old printers are clamorous over the wrong done them, and will probably levy a heavy tax on the State revenues. This is the result of encouraging monopolies by law. For long years they rob the people, and then they have to be paid for relinquishing their permit to plunder.

In the early days of April, the National Colored Men's Convention met at New Orleans. Second only to Fred. Douglass in the vehemence of his exhortations for Grant, was Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. He was—and is—the acknowledged leader of the colored men of Louisiana. Since the Cincinnati Convention he has held aloof from politics, evidently wishing to survey the situation at his leisure before committing himself again to either side. The result of this careful survey is seen in his declaration for Greeley and Brown. He sees that the election of Grant will only rivet more firmly on the South the fetters of the carpet-bag rule; he knows that this will be as fatal to honest blacks as to honest whites; and he leads his followers in solid array into the army of voters who will free the South, next November, from the carpet-bag horde and its patron Grant.

The National debt, exclusive of legal-tender notes, is about $2,000,000,000. Its management costs, according to the official reports, $3,143,949, which is about one-sixth of one per cent. The debt of Great Britain is almost exactly $4,000,000,000. Its management costs $479,375, which is about one-hundredth of one per cent. We pay, therefore, nearly seventeen times as much as the "effete monarchy" across the sea. The Philadelphia platform extols the success of the Administration's financial policy. Add to this exposure of wastefulness the fact that Secretary Boutwell has been compelled to delay negotiating a new loan, because he cannot place it on the European market, and we can begin to see how deserving of praise this financial policy, so ruinously landed, really is.

The result of Grant's policy, in putting an obscure lawyer at the head of a great Department, is beginning to appear. In 1860, the United States Navy cost $11,513,150.10. In 1871, it cost $19,431,027.21. No new vessels were built during 1871, while, in 1860, the expenditure for building was $1,572,722.99. Deducting this, we find that the ordinary expenses of the Navy were a little less than ten millions of dollars in 1860, and a little less than nineteen and a half millions in 1871. This increase is out of all proportion with the growth of the country. Probably, however, no one but Robeson and the boon companions of the fat, jolly, inefficient Secretary will ever know how much of it has been wasted in paying the Secor claims and kindred frauds.

Ex-Governor James L. Orr, of South Carolina, has declared for Grant. A Grant organ informs us that Mr. Orr is "calculating upon a place in the Cabinet after the next Presidential election, or, failing in that, then some important foreign mission." These little coincidences will happen.

POLITICAL.

The Grant papers are still gnawing the *Tribune* file.

—There are said to be only eleven Republicans in Oberlin, Ohio, who support Grant.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Grant) was yesterday praising "the Prairie du Chien *Courier*, one of the ablest of our State exchanges," for its Democratic manhood in standing out against Greeley. Let it beware. The Milwaukee *News* had yesterday the following paragraph:

The article in the editorial column of the *Sunday News* on the subject of the Detroit *Free Press* was written, and that side of the paper was printed, before the telegram relating to the change of editors and of the political course of the *Free Press* was received. We shall now expect the most efficient aid from the *Free Press*, and we shall expect to see Michigan join Wisconsin and the balance of the Northwest which will give Greeley majorities.

—*Der Republikaner*, the German Republican newspaper at Fountain City, Buffalo County, Wis., hoists the Greeley flag and gives an enthusiastic support. Grant had 650 majority in Buffalo County in 1868. The county is largely settled by Germans who have always voted the Republican ticket. This year they will vote for Greeley, who will have at least as much majority as Grant had four years ago.

—Another important accession to the Democratic-Republican ticket is announced. The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Daily Times*, next to the *Eagle* the most influential paper in Brooklyn, hoists the Greeley flag. The *Times* is edited by the Hon. George C. Bennett, a Republican member of the last Assembly from Kings County.

—Colonel James A. Dawson, of the Louisville (Ky.) *Ledger*, who at Baltimore figured in the straight Democratic side-show, surrenders before the overwhelming popular sentiment for Greeley which he finds at home, and says:

We shall support the ticket as the best that can be done under the circumstances.

—The breaks in the Democratic ranks are anont closed up. The Detroit *Free Press* has abandoned its opposition, and the Louisville *Ledger* has swung into the column. Senator Bayard has departed for Europe, but before he went he wrote a letter requesting his friends and constituents to support the Baltimore nominee. It begins to look as though the September Convention in Louisville would be something in the nature of a failure.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—The Baltimore nomination of Greeley was promptly ratified at New Orleans, and the chief speaker was Colonel John McEnery, of Ouachita, the Democratic Reform candidate for Governor, who declared that the election of Greeley was the only hope of the South, now the helpless victim of personal government and misrule. He said:

The entire people are aroused at the treatment of the South, and with us it is a question of actual salvation.

—So far as our observations extend, the nominations of Greeley and Brown have been received in Georgia with satisfaction.—*Augusta Chronicle*.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says the Greeley campaign is "up-hill work;" and might have added that the Grant campaign is down-hill work. With Greeley, the "up-hill work" grows daily easier and more hopeful; with Grant, it is *facilis descensus*.

—General J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield, Ohio, has carried the Republican Congressional primaries in his county, in the Eighth District, and Judge William Allen, of Greenville, has the Republican support of Darke County, in the Fourth District.

—M. Halstead is spoken of as the Liberal-Democratic-Greeley candidate for Congress in the Second District. He would be worth, in Congress, a dozen of the men the Democrats have been talking about.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

—Colonel Sidney M. Barnes, once the Republican candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is now a Greeley Elector in Arkansas.

—Of the Republican Senators of 1861, twenty-one survive and may now be classified: for Grant, 11; for Greeley, 10.

—Deacon Richard Smith, who does the Government printing in Cincinnati, declares that the so-called Liberal Republicans are, for the most part, corruptionists or disappointed office-seekers. Deacon Smith is supported in this opinion by all truly patriotic Government printers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—Judge Nelson declines to run as a mongrel Elector, but approves what was done at Baltimore.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

Judge T. A. R. Nelson declined to run as a Greeley elector, in Tennessee, because there were two Greeley Electoral tickets; and he preferred to take the initiative in seeking harmony, even at the expense of some local and personal pride.

—The Philadelphia *Press* calls the Democratic-Republican candidate for President "the independent editor and educator of his countrymen, and the pioneer in the cause of liberty." And yet the *Press* is for Grant.

—The Rock Island *Argus* says:

Mr. Hawley's people seem terribly exercised with a fear that Dr. Calvin Truesdale will be the Greeley candidate for Congress this fall. Whether he will be or not, we cannot say. Several gentlemen are talked of, and he among the number. He does not seem desirous of the nomination, but he does seem quite desirous that some friend of the Greeley party shall be elected—any man whom the delegates shall think best fitted to make the race. There are very strong reasons why the candidate should be from this county; but, if any other county can present a stronger man, he will be cheerfully accepted.

—The Liberal Republicans of the Second Philadelphia District have nominated William Moran for Congress against Charles O'Neill, the regular Republican candidate. The movement is an insignificant one.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*.

Two years ago, John V. Creely made an "insignificant movement," and beat that same Charles O'Neill by 1,000 votes.

PERSONAL.

Prof. J. B. Turner and others, of Jacksonville, Ill., have gone to Lake Superior fishing.

—Sojourner Truth is sojourning at Battle Creek at present.

—Mrs. Horace Greeley is hopelessly ill of a disease that forbids all freedom of locomotion.

—Governor Leslie, of Kentucky, is convalescent after a severe illness.

—John Van Ness, a wealthy citizen of Long Island, told his brother he was tired of life, took arsenic, and died.

—Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., is slowly recovering from his attack of disease of the eye, and will start for Europe on the 27th.

—The Rev. Dr. Berkley, of St. Louis, whose character, so foully assailed, was cleared by an Ecclesiastical Court, has been invited by an extensively-signed paper from his former parishioners, to resume the pastorate of his church.

—Yale College conferred the degrees of LL. D. upon Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Right Rev. William Ingraham Kip, Bishop of California; Rev. E. Mulford, '55, Montrose, Pa.; and Morrison R. Waite, '37, Toledo, Ohio.

—The proposed visit of the Emperor of Austria to Berlin is the subject of considerable gossip in the Austrian and German Capitals. It is regarded as the natural consequence of the meeting at Ischel and Salzburg last year. Since 1866 there has been a coolness between the two Kaisers, which was in part cleared up by the meeting of 1871. The visit of Francis Joseph to Berlin this year will complete the work of reconciliation begun last fall.

—The speeches of the Hon. Andrew Stewart, the veteran protectionist of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, will soon be published in a large octavo volume by H. Carey Baird. Mr. Stewart is the only surviving member of the seventeenth Congress. He was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1848, and but for his betrayal by the Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation, would have been nominated with General Taylor, and, as a result, would have been accidental President afterward, instead of Filmore.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Decatur, Ill.

DECATUR, Ill., July 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The campaign was opened in this city to-day with a grand ratification meeting, which, in point of numbers, far excelled the expectations of Liberals and Democrats, and spread dismay in the decimating ranks of Grant's party of office-holders and office-seekers.

An audience of at least 1,000 persons, from the country and surrounding towns, was addressed, in the afternoon, by the Hon. J. C. Robinson. In the evening, the streets were filled to overflowing with an enthusiastic crowd, numbering thousands; bonfires were blazing, and fireworks added intensity to the display. An able and interesting address was made by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull. No ratification meeting has been held in this city since 1860 which at all equalled the one this evening in point of numbers, enthusiasm, and determined earnestness. Macon County, though averaging from 300 to 500 Republican majority, and although the home of Dick Oglesby, will give the Liberal, National, and State tickets an overwhelming majority. Oglesby has already had two ratification meetings in this city, each of which was an utter failure, and so admitted by his friends. However much confidence our people may have in the honesty and integrity of the man who is seeking a place in the United States Senate through the Gubernatorial Chair, they will not support him or lend him sympathy while he attempts to defend the corruption of the present Administration. The Liberals and Democrats of Central Illinois are determined to overthrow the Senatorial Ring at Washington who have control of the Grant party machinery, all personal considerations to the contrary notwithstanding. In order to create a little cheap enthusiasm at the Grant and Wilson meeting at Bloomington yesterday, half-fare tickets and special inducements were held out to the people all along the lines of railroads centering in that place; which extended as far east as the City of Lafayette, Ind., to the personal knowledge of the writer. General Oglesby will learn, before he progresses much further in this campaign, that all the enthusiasm he can muster in support of the Long Branch candidate will be very costly, and especially so if he is compelled to bring his forces from adjoining States.

Great Greeley Ratification Meeting at Grant's Home.

GALENA, Ill., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Grant's home witnessed a scene of enthusiasm for Greeley and Brown, last Saturday evening, July 13, the like of which is without precedent in the history of political campaigns. The meeting took place in front of the De Soto House, and was called to order by the Hon. Robert Brand. Mr. P. Barner, a prominent German Republican of Galena, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Charles Scherer was appointed Secretary. Mr. Barner remarked, upon taking the Chair: "The only hope of saving this country from destruction and corruption is by casting your vote for Greeley and Brown. [Tremendous cheering.] It is said that my German fellow-citizens are enemies to this country, because they do not agree with you in support of Grant. Let me tell you, my Republican friends, the Germans have been true to this country. Look at the last Rebellion! The Southern plains are strewn with the bones of Germans who went forth to battle for our country's honor and preservation. Does that look like they were enemies? ["No, no!" and great cheering.] Fellow-citizens, I stand here, a free and independent man; and, when such men talk in that strain, I feel it my duty to state this. We have arrived at a new political era, and I take the same ground now which I did in the year 1856, when I supported General Fremont. The uprising at that time brought success to the Republican party. And this grand move will bring success to our party, and elect Greeley and Brown in 1872." ["That's so!" and tremendous cheering.]

Three cheers were given for Barner, with a will.

The Hon. David Sheean was called upon. He delivered a speech an hour and a half in length, making a telling effect on his hearers. A few more such speeches, and Galena will roll up a majority of 500 for Greeley and Brown. When he closed, the cheers seemed to move the very rocks of the City of Hills. Schreiner's Silver Cornet Band struck up "Yankee Doodle," and there appeared so much enthusiasm among the surging crowd, that it appeared to every beholder of the scene that Grant stock was out of the market altogether. Thus ended one of the grandest and noblest uprisings of the people since 1860.

The *Volksfreund*, the only German organ in Jo Daviess County, has raised the Greeley and Brown flag. The Germans are nearly a unit in favor of Greeley, Brown, and Koerner.

REPORTER.

Greeley Ratification Meeting at Goshen, Ind.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last Saturday evening we had a perfect love-feast. With scarcely a day's notice about 1,500 or 2,000 people assembled on Hascall's Corner; a bonfire was soon started; a few boxes were piled together for a speakers' stand; and some of the happiest little impromptu speeches were made that I ever listened to. Colonel M. B. Hascall introduced Mr. E. V. Long, of Warsaw; who, after entertaining the audience with a splendid speech of about thirty minutes, was followed by Mr. J. M. Vanfleet, a leading young lawyer at Elkhart, Mr. LaPorte Heefner, General Milo S. Hascall, and the Hon. C. L. Murray.

The campaign has opened here in earnest. The Greeley and Brown element is constantly on the increase. Old-time Democrats are going in hand and heart for their election; and the very brains of the Republican party in this county are among the Liberals, all of whom will support the Reform State and County tickets, as well as the National.

The Grant men are down in the mouth, and not one is to be found who is willing to wager any large amount that the Present-Taker will be re-elected.

It is truly amusing to see how things have changed around here. You see Democrats and Liberals all taking THE TRIBUNE, while a few copies of the *Times* are taken by Grantites, to shake in the face of Greeley Democrats. The opposition of the editor of the *Times* and "Brick" Pomeroy is regarded as favorable to the success of the Reform party in this State. We hope all such men will find their proper place before the election comes off.

RESIDENT.

Greeley Meeting at Gilman, Ill.

GILMAN, Ill., July 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had a fine Greeley and Brown meeting here on Saturday evening. The Hon. A. M. Cavan, of El Paso, spoke to a large concourse of people for over an hour. He is a fine orator, and bids fair to be one of the leading campaign speakers in Central Illinois. He is a Liberal Republican. His speech was well received by everybody here, except the Grantites; and five of them have, since hearing his speech, declared that they will, from this time on, not only support Greeley and Brown, but that they will work to secure their election.

A REPUBLICAN SINCE 1856.

Greeley and Brown in McDonough County, Ill.

BUSHNELL, Ill., July 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Liberals and Democrats, for the ratification of Greeley and Brown, was held here last evening. The meeting was presided over by R. S. Ramdall, Esq., of this city, with several prominent Liberals and Democrats as Vice Presidents. Stirring addresses were delivered by D. P. Phelps, Esq., of Monmouth, and Thomas Cratly, Esq., of Peoria. The meeting was the first held in the county, and was a decided success. One "peculiarity": The Grantites, prior to this gathering, had only the knowledge of two Liberals in our city and township; there has been a material increase in "information." Organization of a Greeley and Brown Club will take place on the 15th. Work has fairly begun, and its success will be fully demonstrated in November.

A. J. EWING, Secretary.

Grant vs. Greeley at Baraboo, Wis.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: On the night of June 11, the people of Baraboo, Wis., in favor of Greeley, fired 37 guns in honor of his nomination at Baltimore. The Grant men there took the opportunity to throw rotten eggs at the parties firing the gun. Had it not been for some very peaceable citizens, the gun would have been filled to the muzzle with gravel, and fired at the Grant men throwing eggs. There is a great revolution in Sauk County in favor of Greeley.

The Liberal Meeting at Elgin.

ELGIN, July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberals and Democrats of Elgin ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown, on Saturday evening, by a grand outdoor meeting. A stand was erected on Market Square, and at 8 o'clock an immense crowd gathered, and for over an hour listened to a telling and eloquent discussion of the issues of the day by the Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago. The Hon. I. H. Swan, an old and sagacious Republican leader, who for years has been a war-horse in the old party, presided on the occasion. The partisans of Reform hereabouts justly claim the first knock-down for Honest Horace. The meeting was not announced by posters, and but very little in any other way, and yet the crowd was very large, the enthusiasm glorious, and the meeting a success. The Corruptionists and office-holders here are now resolving themselves into mere swash-bucklers, and only answer argument by abuse. The poor fellows are really to be pitied. We can stand their abuse, as we know their departure for Salt River is at hand. The good work goes nobly on in Elgin; set that down.

The "Greeley Madness" in Kansas.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., July 12.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "Greeley madness" is spreading throughout the State with gratifying rapidity, notwithstanding the howlings of a great many "penny-a-line" papers, which vehemently assert that a failure to re-elect their "Smoke-King" Grant, will result in the overthrow of our great and glorious Government. It is, however, a very significant and notorious fact that here, as elsewhere, the principal adherents of Grant are found within the ranks of the office-holders and their hangers-on. And that the same office-holders received their appointments with the special end in view that they were to use their influence for the returning of their master to the White House must now be apparent to all persons who lay claim to any degree of intelligence.

It is boldly asserted that the great mass of Union soldiers who so lately fought on many a bloody field for the preservation of Republican principles, will now vote for Grant. This is the merest absurdity. There are thousands of these soldiers who will ever remember with bitterness the many military blunders of General Grant, and that of Shiloh especially, whereby he well nigh sacrificed the flower of the Army of the Tennessee. That there were thousands of valuable lives unnecessarily thrown away on that bloody field, through the stupidity of General Grant in allowing the army to be surprised, no one cognizant of the facts in the case can for a moment doubt. The writer of this was made the unwilling recipient of a half-ounce of Rebel lead at that memorable battle, and therefore "knows how it was himself."

As a mere *fighter*, General Grant was a success; but that he was capable of performing great strategical movements, and thereby gaining bloodless victories, must be denied. It has, heretofore, been the policy of the Republican party to throw a friendly mantle over the faults and failures of Grant, and to enlarge upon his successes and meritorious acts. But, in vulgar parlance, it is high time that this sort of thing be "played out," and the People made to understand that Grant is *not the right man* in the right place.

The action of the Baltimore Convention, and the subsequent falling off from the ranks of the Grantites, augur well for the Liberal cause, and, in fact, are almost a surety of its success.

I will now close by stating that I am a Republican; always have been, and hope ever to remain one; and I think we should now elect to the Presidency a man who, from his life-teachings, we have every reason to believe will administer the duties of that high office according to the time-honored principles of genuine Republicanism; which the present incumbent has signally failed to do. Respectfully,

D. LOVEJOY BLANCHARD.

Greeley Meeting at Mattoon, Ill.

MATTOON, Ill., July 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We had a grand impromptu meeting here to-night for the White Hat. It was ascertained we could capture some good speakers as they were passing through the city this evening, and, at 4 o'clock, the boys commenced posting the bills; and by 8 o'clock an immense crowd gathered in front of the Dole House. The meeting was estimated to number from 1,000 to 2,000 persons, and the speakers were Dr. J. N. Rynerson, the Hon. George Wendling, the Hon. James C. Allen, and others. The crowd listened very attentively, and was very orderly, except one noisy Grant man. The speaking was continued to a late hour, and the enthusiasm for Greeley was equal to any ever seen in 1860 or in 1864 for Lincoln.

If other portions of the State do as well as we are doing here, we will make a clean sweep of the whole State ticket, from Koerner down. Yours, JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

The Grant Ratification at Bloomington, Ill.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Day before yesterday came off what was to be the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in Central Illinois. Special efforts were made to give forth the impression that it was to be an unusual, a monstrous outpouring of the people in favor of Grant. A section of artillery would be here from Rock Island. A salute of thirty guns would be fired at 6 o'clock in the morning. A dance would go off at the Fair Ground, where the speaking was to be during the day. And the whole would terminate with a grand display of fireworks in the evening.

At 6 in the morning, all ears were open to hear the roar of artillery; but nary salute was heard. The boys were here to man the guns, but no guns were here to be manned. They had started together from Rock Island, but some rascally Greeley man, they said, had switched them off by the way. By calling the telegraph into requisition, they succeeded in getting their artillery on the ground by 1 o'clock. Their guns were marked "U. S.," and manufactured at Springfield, Mass. This, with the fact that they came from a place where a Government Arsenal is located, might lead one to think they came by order from the War Department. Somewhat more than the usual number of people were observed on the street during the day. James McDowell, appointed Mail Agent in Montana, for his assistance in getting John A. Logan into the Senate, was here suspending banners over the streets, and attending to various other duties of his apointment. Dr. Roe, United States Marshal of Southern Illinois, was also here, making himself useful to his patron. How many more appointees of the Administration were here, under the pay of the Government, I cannot say, as I have no further acquaintance in that direction. The chief effort of the speakers appeared to be to convince the Democrats that their consistency could not allow them to vote for a man who had fought them as long as Greeley had, and to convince the Republicans that they ought not to vote with the Democrats, and yet they kept saying, all the while, that the Democrats were mostly going to vote for Grant. The exercises, after the dance was over, were opened by prayer,—a singular prelude to a harangue by ex-Governor Oglesby, and which shows how serious the look-out to the party has become in McLean. The want of enthusiasm was noticed by all on the ground. I heard repeatedly the remark that a hurrah for Grant had not been heard during the day.

In the evening, quite a number were on the streets to witness the grand display of fireworks which had been announced. A false alarm of fire was raised, the fire-bells rang, and the steamers were hurried out on hunt of the fire. This was the only fireworks witnessed. The people returned to their homes, and so ended the great Grant ratification farce.

OBSERVER.

An Irreconcilable.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Since the Detroit *Free Press* has endorsed the Liberal Republican ticket, the Chicago *Times* is the only prominent Democratic paper opposing it. The *Times* has formally read the Baltimore Convention out of the Democratic party, and is now engaged in a like effort toward the individual members of the party. A correspondent of the *Times*, Mr. Reeve, stated the great political needs of the day as a Revenue Tariff, an adherence to the Constitution, and an honest Administration; and that the first necessary step to these great ends was Reconciliation with the South and at the South; a Reconciliation in acts rather than words; a Reconciliation that would give to Southern land-owners the benefit, as well as responsibilities, of government, State and Federal. And the *Times*, while agreeing with its correspondent as to the needed reforms, pronounces "the talk about Reconciliation as a necessary precedent, perfect nonsense." The whole body of the Southern Democrats, except Delaware, indorsed the Cincinnati nominations as best calculated to insure "Reconciliation;" but the *Times* say it is perfect nonsense. Even the leader of Delaware has indorsed the movement for the sake of "Reconciliation;" but the *Times* sticks to it that it is all nonsense.

We despair of the *Times* as irreconcilable. We sympathize with the Democracy, who are all read out of the party; and we sympathize with the *Times* correspondent, who is slashed with a whole column of schoolboy platitudes, in answer to the modest plea for Reconciliation.

DEMOCRATS.

Liberalism in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 15.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The telegraph will have reported the very fine Liberal ratification meeting in this city on Saturday evening. The crowd, on a hot night, was held together nearly four hours. A portion of the time, hundreds were standing in the immense building. One Irishman, four Germans, and five Americans made speeches,—including the Hon. J. P. Irish, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, just returned from Baltimore, and the Hon. J. B. Grinnell,—both predicting the election of Greeley.

In Iowa there is no question as to the Germans. State Senator Clausen took his stand as President of the meeting, making a very able speech. Representative Rolfs, German, was on the stand, and ex-Mayors French and Bills, both Republicans of the very highest standing. This county will be lost to Grant by from 1,000 to 1,800 majority, and a less relative change in the State will give Iowa to Greeley. This Congressional District, the Dubuque, the Burlington, and the Council Bluffs will be Liberal; and it is insured that ex-Governor Stone will run independent and be sure of beating Lookridge, if he enters the field. Ex-Governor Gue, and ex-Senator E. Clark, the wealthy banker of Iowa City, are said to be of us. Added General Ames, General Weaver, and General Warren, General Schofield, of Washington, one of the very able and popular men of the party, with many neighbors, is openly with us. There is no faltering among the Democrats. The Grant press has lost courage in the smaller towns; which fact bodes political disaster to them. A revolution is upon us, and will be precipitated by discussion.

A Grant letter from the Hon. Hiram Price has been printed. Why not? He goes to Europe, for he could not serve here, holding himself an appointment from Grant, his son-in-law a life Judgeship, and his own son a lucrative Consulship, to the disgust of the people. Price's devotion is quite laughable, it is so earnest and disinterested. Dillon is a good Judge, but says nothing about his benefactor, and has a poor opinion of the taste of "Father Price," as shown in his letter.

Many of the Hon. James Wilson's friends have gone up to Greeley; and Senator Allison, it is said, is too wise to speak for Grant.

A most significant fact was brought out yesterday morning. Thirteen gentlemen came out from breakfast on the porch of the Burtis House. All were dressed for Sunday, and sober, and met without concert from various States. Three were Democrats, and all for Greeley. Ten were old Republicans, and *all* for Greeley. One from this State and four from Illinois were ready to bet on their States. The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, who was of the number, said: "Let us not bet. This is real fraternity,—a blending of the hearts of the people, for which I thank God. It is political society. Let us go to church."

This, with other facts, points to a revolution in parties, even in Iowa. Yours,

IOWA.

Greeley and Brown.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The Grantite office-holding crowd
Cry out that Grant's the man, sir;
A shoulder-strapped aristocrat
Exactly suits their plan, sir.

They want to raise the Nabob up,
And keep the people down, sir;
We'll checkmate all their cunning schemes
With Greeley, and with Brown, sir.

What though the Farmer's hat and coat
Cause snobbery to frown, sir,
We'll vote for men, and not for clothes,—
For Greeley, and for Brown, sir.

The Natick Cobbler may resume
His wax-ends and his awl, sir;
Know-Nothing, played-out bigotry,
Can never win at all, sir.

The Grantites jeer, affect to sneer,
And laugh Reformers down, sir;
Their bastard wit but makes more votes
For Greeley, and for Brown, sir.

The ancient law is wise, I trow,
Which bids him laugh that wins, sir;
November ides will change their smirks
To black, sardonic grins, sir.

M.

Shall Hyde Park Be City or Village?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Our new laws under the new Constitution need to be generally understood, as they, being general laws, affect everybody in the State. In view of the agitation of the question of accepting city or village organization for Hyde Park, I beg leave to offer the following suggestion: And, first, as to the origin of this agitation. It is well known that the citizens of the north mile of the town have been for years anxious to have gas and water in their houses. They have felt this need for their own comfort, and in order to procure acceptable tenants, who would not occupy their vacant houses until so supplied. So urgent have some persons been, and so restless under their condition of hope deferred, that they have openly threatened annexation to the city, under a certain prospect of largely-increasing taxes, rather than to wait longer for these household comforts. A company is now soon to supply the gas; but, as for the water, there is now, under the new laws, positively no other way than to adopt the only plan granted or to be granted by the Legislature, and first adopt either city or village organization. By this adoption, the Council or the Trustees are granted power "to provide for a supply of water by artesian wells or other wells, pumps, cisterns, reservoirs, or water-works"; "to borrow money therefor"; "to collect water taxes, rents, or assessments upon any lot having a building thereon, which shall abut or join on any street where pipes are laid"; and "to make all necessary rates and regulations concerning its use." In the central portions of our town, the citizens have been aggrieved by the manner in which some of our railroads are operated, and are clamorous to obtain the power the new law would give them to regulate said operations more in the interest of the safety of the lives and property of our citizens. In the south end of our town, our citizens are exercised over the opposition offered to their health and prosperity by two gigantic establishments whose very names stink in their nostrils. In other parts of our town, citizens are anxious to obtain straight, wide and well-improved roads, for which we have no process of law under the old system. The most urgent of all these reasons for the speedy adoption of the new law is the question of water-supply, as this is a good time to lay pipes, and, for the accomplishment of so good a thing, the sooner the better.

The change of organization, if adopted, would work no great practical change in the operations of the Town Government. The same officers would be in action, with perhaps a change of name only; and the expenses of a City Government would be no more than as at present organized.

The first petitions presented to our Board of Trustees were for "city organization;" but, at the last meeting, petitions were presented, also, for "village organization." It would appear, on examination, that there is little difference, except in names. Under the city organization, the Council would consist of a Mayor and eight Aldermen; and the elective officers, of a City Clerk, City Attorney, and City Treasurer; and the Mayor might appoint, and the Council confirm, a City Collector, City Marshal, City Superintendent of Streets, Corporation Counsel, and City Comptroller, or a part of them. Under a village organization, six Trustees and a Clerk would be elected; and the Board might appoint a Treasurer, one or more Street Commissioners, a Village Constable, and such other officers as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers conferred.

The provisions in relation to the organization of villages would seem to indicate that it should occupy an area not exceeding two square miles, with a population of at least 300 persons; should have but one voting place, no Collector, no Mayor, no police; and that the question of incorporation might be presented for adoption by the voters as often as 30 voters might petition for the same.

The provisions in relation to city organization indicate that the territory may be large; may be divided into wards; shall have a population not less than 1,000; may have a Mayor, Marshal, Collector, &c.; may have a police; and, in other respects, may have a Government better suited to our present condition, to say nothing of the future, than the organization as a village. And the question of such organization shall not be submitted to the vote of the people more than once in four years.

CORNU.

Making Two Chicago Rivers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Seeing in your paper the truly great and wonderful proposition of "M. C. S." to cut a new channel for the South Branch of the Chicago River, and to fill up its present one from Sixteenth to Lake streets, I at once came to the conclusion that the framer of this plan was a man of genius, and foreseeing that it (the plan) must certainly (on account of its many advantages) be adopted at no distant date, I have to offer a few suggestions that may be of use in carrying it out: In putting through the channel at Sixteenth street, of course a considerable number of houses would have to be removed. To haul some away on rollers, and to demolish others by the slow process of hammering them down brick by brick, would not, in my imagination (or, I am convinced, in the imagination of M. C. S.), be a quick enough way, or at all in unison with the progressive spirit of the age. I therefore suggest that a tunnel, 12 feet in diameter, be excavated beneath Sixteenth street, in a direct line from the present river-channel to the lake. Fill this tunnel with nitro-glycerine or gunpowder, and (by aid of an electric battery) at the proper moment touch it off. The advantages of this plan are obvious. It would provide plenty of *debris* to fill up the old channel vacated by the river, and, if the explosion took place at night, and without previous notice, it would kill off all the property-holders along the route, so that there would be no difficulty about obtaining the right of way. To get the *debris* (formed as above described) deposited in the vacant river-channel, I would suggest the following plan: Construct a telescopic iron spout about 3 miles long and 30 feet in diameter, pivoted about the centre, so as to turn anyway. Depress the end toward the river, and tilt up the end toward the *debris*. The elevated end would be about 1,000 feet from the ground, thus allowing the dirt to slide down. Of course, an elevator would have to be constructed to hoist up the dirt; but, in such a plan as this, those little details are not worth mentioning. As some friends of mine, however, have an interest in the water-balance elevator, you will kindly allow me to recommend that kind as best suited to the purpose. The cost of carrying out this idea would, if I have made no mistake in figuring, be $47,963,941.57; that is, provided not more than ten square acres of buildings are used up by the aforementioned explosion, and what a paltry sum is this compared with the benefits accruing from the expenditure! If you desire, I shall at further length discourse upon the ideas above set forth, and also describe my plan for elevating one end of the South Branch, to produce a healthy current toward the lake. Very respectfully,

JOHN ALLAN.

CHICAGO, July 15.

THE WEST PARKS.

Movements by the Commissioners and Property-Owners to Improve the Streets and Avenues Leading to the West Side Parks—Meeting for Consultation Yesterday Afternoon.

A meeting of persons owning property between the West Side Parks and Western avenue was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Park Commission, on Halsted street. A majority of the Board and a number of prominent citizens of the West Side were present at this meeting, the object of which was to consult in relation to the opening of streets, and sewers, grades, etc., in the section in which they were interested.

On motion of M. Hitt, Hon. S. S. Hayes took the chair.

Mr. Hitt then stated the object of the meeting. The Commissioners were anxious to do all they could, but could not control the streets. They especially desired to get a good drive from the city to each park. The Council and Board of Public Works might be induced to do more than they had. There was much territory out there, which, if improved, could be greatly increased in value. No grade had yet been established, and no sewerage system agreed on. Grand avenue had not yet been opened, and Lake street not opened.

Mr. Rust asked if the Park Commissioners had conferred with the street railroads relative to extending their lines.

Mr. Cole had seen some who thought probably Madison was the best, since it had not been macadamized. They wanted a sewer put in there. But the Board of Public Works has no money, and that put a damper on the whole thing.

The Board of Park Commissioners located Fulton, Washington and Adams streets widened to a hundred feet, and Grand avenue widened. There were now received $390,000 from the new territory, and not $20,000 had been spent on it. It was due to it. The Commissioners had plenty means, and wanted the people to help them.

Mr. Lombard coincided with Mr. Cole's remark as to the slight amount of money spent in the new territory. Lake street was in a worse condition than if it had been open prairie. There was not a road leading from Chicago with more travel in it. Grand avenue was also in a worse condition to the city limits. It was a shame that $2,000 could not be spent on those two roads, so that at least they might force the city to do.

It was suggested that it would be better to have Washington street fixed up.

It was further suggested by Mr. Crafts, that Madison street be made a boulevard. The authorities of Cicero were willing to make it one to the city limits, leaving the centre for railroad.

Mr. Hayes thought the West Side was at a disadvantage, owing to the extent of territory. They could not concentrate on any one line. No part of the city was so well adapted for population as that west of Western avenue. It was healthy. The question now was, to prepare the ground for a rapid development there. They must combine and harmonize the property-holders. They have cordial co-operation. Whatever was done to improve that property was a general benefit to the city and the citizens. The true policy was to open avenues to get to the parks, which formed a most admirable system of improvements. To utilize them, they must be made accessible; and to do that, they must get the right of way. The streets leading to the parks must be avenues at least one hundred and fifty feet wide. The right of way would cost, he thought, a mere nominal sum. He intended laying out streets two hundred feet wide, and it would pay him. The widening of Grand avenue would also be profitable. Once opened the road, and the work was half done. He suggested to the Park Commissioners to complete their boulevards, and make a drive all around the city, from the North to the South Branch, if only a dirt road, and set out some trees. A viaduct should also be made over the railroads. They should have a Committee on each line to see what property-owners could do. He was sure they could get the right of way on Fulton and Washington streets. The Council was willing to do what it could. It had no money, but it would make special assessments.

Mr. Rust moved that the Board of Public Works be requested to submit to the Council an ordinance for opening Adams and Washington streets to 150 feet, from California street to the ...

Mr. Lombard thought they had better have a committee on the subject, to report at another meeting.

Mr. Crawford thought that Committees should be appointed for each street, and that they could see which one could get the right of way, and then support that one.

It was then moved by Mr. Millard that there be a Committee of nine, three representing each park, to devise a plan for widening streets, etc.

This was agreed to.

The Committee is composed of Messrs. Wm. D. Kerfoot, A. B. Kellogg, and David Kriegn, for Central Park; Messrs. A. E. Willard, J. L. Lombard, and E. C. Waller for Douglas Park, and Messrs. Henry Greenebaum, S. S. Hayes, and C. Gregory for Humboldt Park.

The Committee was also instructed to look after grades, sewers, and viaducts.

Mr. Crawford stated in reference to Twelfth street road that the citizens of Cicero were willing to widen it to 150 feet, if the city did the same in the western avenue.

Mr. Greenebaum was not very certain that they could succeed in getting a combined effort. There were many difficulties in the way of ... He referred to the difficulties which the West Side Park Commissioners had met with, and stated what they had accomplished. Still they must do something before the property near the parks was as much as on the South Side Boulevards.

Mr. Millard displayed a list of the delinquents in the assessment for improving Ogden avenue. Under the new law, however, there would be no trouble.

Mr. Greenebaum said the Board were prepared to make advances of money, without interest—the vouchers would be given. With $15,000 they could accomplish a great deal.

Mr. Rayner said the Board had got control of ... south of Madison street and had ... it straight. They had had a hard time with property-owners who wanted to make ... He was in favor of opening up ... street from the Park even to Western ... If they wanted to improve streets, the property-owners could do it at half what it would cost if the city did it in the old-fashioned way. The cost lay in the assessment.

Mr. Sherwood said there would be a difficulty ... sewerage. They never could drain the ... one mill tax west of Western avenue. ... must have a new system—a new main ... costing $100,000, which the fund would not ... The present system might be carried out ... a mile only west of Western avenue. ... the property-owners should advance ...

Mr. Greenebaum thought they would have to ... a large sewer running north and south on ... street.

Mr. Hitt said the grade had not been established ... that, and that was the first thing to ...

Mr. Batcham suggested that the Board petition the Council to have the grade at once established to the city limits.

The Board was requested to do so.

The Committee will meet Thursday afternoon.

THE SHAVERS.

Meeting of a Journeymen Barbers' Association—They Declare Against Sunday Work.

An adjourned meeting of the Journeymen Barbers' Association was held at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, last evening. There were about fifty members in attendance. ... Schwindt occupied the chair.

The committee appointed to wait on the bosses reported that they had called on fifty-two bosses, six of whom signified their willingness to close on Sundays, and the remaining six said they would do so if the others did.

... the report was accepted and placed on file.

The election for officers then took place with the following result:

President—George Abrahams.
Vice President—G. E. Schwindt.
Secretary—C. N. Wells.
Treasurer—Philip Epstein.

Mr. Schwindt called attention to a paragraph in Monday's Tribune, where it was stated that the object of the Association was not to be absent from labor on the Sabbath, but to secure an advance in wages. This was entirely contrary to the objects of the society. He offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Certain leading journals of this city have stated in their daily issues that our work is likely to prove unsuccessful, for the reason that we do not ask a cessation from labor on the Sabbath day, but are only seeking to acquire for services on said day extra pay, and that ... every proprietor is against us ... and that "Sunday work" is almost ... and that the work will not be suspended; and

Whereas, Such ill-timed, unjust, and untruthful statements are calculated, by their effect upon the public mind, to prejudice our honest efforts to release ourselves from the burdens which ... unnecessary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do ask to be relieved from ... on the Sabbath day on moral grounds; that we do not ask for extra pay for work on said day ... that we are entitled to one day in ... in accordance with the law of morality ... we ask the countenance and support of the people of Chicago in our behalf, and ... our thanks to the many proprietors who ... signified their willingness to close on the ... day, fully believing that no real necessity ... exists, either as regards proprietors or the public ... for labor in our vocation on a day that we ... should be sacred to every one, in perfect ... from labor and all secular pursuits.

After the transaction of some routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Bankruptcy Matter Adjusted by ... —Miscellaneous Legal News.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Moseley & ..., grocers of this city, on State street, ... Knowles, Birdsall & Co., came in to claim ... the extent of 128 87, reciting that they ... a judgment before D'Wolf, Justice, ... been duly executed to the extent of a ... stock which was protected by the law. ... in the case that judgment was rendered ... the 6th day of January, and that ... the same day Birdsall, a member of the ... firm, took out an execution. The law providing ... such execution requires that the ... shall swear that the judgment is in danger ... unless the execution issue forthwith. ... partners of the petitioning firm ... they had no knowledge of the ... of the now bankrupts when ... their lien, at least one hour before ... bankruptcy were commenced. ... answered that a preference had ... The Court (Blodgett) decided that ... had been long due, and the debtors ... under threat of suit, there was ... the petitioners upon inquiry, ... were to be held chargeable with ... a result that the prayer ... fail or to sustain their lien should ...

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

... yesterday argued before Judge ... a writ of sci. fa., issued ... of the Kenosha & Rockford Railroad ... against Sheldon and Hannah M. ... a mortgage upon some ... The Notary making his certificate to ... omitted to append his seal. ... a doubt upon demurrer as to whether this form of action would lie or the writ be operative. After argument the matter was held under advisement.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Globe Insurance Company filed a bill against A. W. Pease and A. H. Mills, by which a perpetual injunction is sought to prevent the transfer of sixty shares of the capital stock of the Company. It is alleged that defendants falsely represented the value of 26 lots in Hyde Park, which, being mortgaged, represented the consideration of the sale of stock.

An action on the case was commenced by George E. Noyes and William D. Messinger against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, the damages being laid at $2,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Griffin, charged with highway robbery, perpetrated upon the person of Archibald Cameron, pleaded guilty and was remanded.

SANITARY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Weekly Mortality Report—Decrease in the Death Rate—Infants and Aged Persons the Principal Victims—The Rendering House Nuisance—Reid & Sherwin's Permit Declared Forfeited for Violation of the Ordinance.

The regular meeting of the Board of Health took place at 3 p. m., yesterday, in the City Hall. There were present Messrs. Johnson, Hoard, Dr. Shultzer, the Mayor, and Superintendent Rauch. The Mayor presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The Superintendent then submitted his report for the past week, of which the following is an abstract: The decrease in the number of deaths compared with last week is great, taking into consideration the greater intensity of the temperature over former weeks. There were 5 more deaths by accident, 2 by cancer, 3 by consumption, 2 by diphtheria, 2 by enteritis, 2 by inanition, 2 by pneumonia, and 3 by small-pox, while there were 3 less from brain diseases, 45 by cholera infantum, 13 by convulsions, and 4 by sunstroke. Infantile life and old age suffered less, with a slight increase in the number of deaths of those from 5 to 20 years of age. The decrease in the mortality of the sexes was nearly the same, while the greatest decrease was among those born in this city of American parentage and the greatest increase was among those born elsewhere in the United States. It is observable that certain diseases are less prevalent, and that there is an increase in the causes of death, plainly showing that there was less of an epidemic tendency than the previous week. The highest death rate was in the Seventh Ward, the lowest in the Third Ward, with a marked decrease in public institutions. Viewing the conditions by which we are surrounded, the great heat and light rainfall that we have had for the last month, it is surprising that the death rate is not higher; and unless there is a lowering of the temperature, and a greater rainfall, we must expect a continuation of the present high rates of mortality, and all unite with the Board in removing all probable causes of disease, and the avoidance of all excesses.

There is a slight decrease in the number of small-pox infected houses reported; and, as usual, the greatest number were infected by immigrants. In other instances, the infection was the result of neglect of vaccination.

It was stated that the rainfall since January had been 14.21 inches, whereas it should have been at least 20 inches. Taking the last year and this together, the rainfall is nearly 15 inches less than usual, and, according to what has heretofore obtained in the estimation of the amount of rainfall, there will soon be an abundance of that element to refresh the earth.

The number of deaths for the week ending July 13 was 307; the nativities were: Chicago (of native birth), 50; Chicago (of foreign birth), 152; United States (other parts of), 36; Denmark, 2; England, 6; Germany, 27; France, 1; Holland, 4; Ireland, 9; Norway, 3; Poland, 1; Scotland, 3; Sweden, 7; Bohemia, 1; Canada, 2; unknown, 3.

The ages of deceased were: Under one year, 181; one year to two years, 32; two years to three, 13; three years to four, 3; four years to five, 7; five years to ten, 11; ten years to twenty, 6; twenty years to thirty, 17; thirty years to forty, 18; forty years to fifty, 10; fifty years to sixty, 6; sixty years to seventy, 0; seventy years to eighty, 2; eighty years to ninety, 2.

Males, 166; females, 141.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE.

The Superintendent reported that, with the limited means at command, everything possible had been done to abate the nuisance, and protect the sanitary condition of the city, the necessity for redoubled efforts being manifest in the increased death-rate of the previous week. The Board has exercised constant vigilance. There has been a daily inspection of the city rendering establishments, and much has been accomplished. Still, portions of the city are nightly impregnated by the noxious exhalations of these establishments. The causes are various, but first and foremost is the increase of the slaughtering of hogs as will be seen from the following statement: Hogs slaughtered for the two weeks ending July 12, 1872, 26,318; July 12, 1871, 12,665; July 12, 1870, 4,963; July 12, 1869, 4,080; July 12, 1868, 2,737. It is at once seen that the increase of the slaughtering of hogs is almost three times as great as last year, nine times as great as two years ago, and seventeen times greater than in 1868. Last winter there were 237,149 more hogs packed than during the previous year, and, as a consequence, causing a greater amount of offal to be cared for, which, owing to the intense heat prevailing for the last month, has caused a greatly increased noxious circulation from this source. The Boiler Inspector has examined the condensing apparatus of the rendering houses, and found defects in nearly all. Suits have been brought against offenders, in some instances, of the regulations touching offensive rendering establishments.

The following resolutions were summarily adopted, and a certified copy of the same authorized to be sent to the firm of Reid, Sherwin & Co:

Resolved, That the permit heretofore given to Reid, Sherwin & Co., to use and carry on an establishment for the slaughtering of animals and the rendering of tallow or grease, at Archer avenue, in Ogden Slip, in the City of Chicago, between the first day of April and the first day of October, 1872, be and the same is hereby declared forfeited, through a violation of sections one, two, and three, of the rules and regulations for the proper carrying on of establishments for the slaughtering of animals and rendering of tallow or grease, between the dates aforesaid, in said City of Chicago.

Dr. Johnson moved, agreeable to the request of the Sanitary Superintendent, that the Corporation Counsel be requested to prepare an ordinance forbidding rendering within the city limits, and that the Common Council be requested to pass the same. He also moved that the Board of Public Works be requested to take effective measures, as soon as practicable, to abate or remove the nuisances from Ogden Slip, and further to make assessments for defraying the expenses thereof, as directed by Sections 28 and 31, of Chapter 6, of the revised ordinances.

Some routine business followed, and the Board effected an adjournment.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

First Meeting of the New Board of Education—Mr. King Elected President—Appointment of Officers and Committees.

The new Board of Education held its inaugural session last evening, in its rooms on West Madison street. The following members were present: King, Calkins, Stone, Bonfield, Goggin, Reynolds, Bishop, Wilce, Wells, Runnion, Hesing, Prussing, Shelden, Richburg, and Hambleton.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. King, and on Mr. Stone's motion, Mr. Runnion was elected temporary Chairman.

Mr. Richburg moved to go into an election for President, which was adopted.

Mr. Richburg nominated Mr. King, and Mr. Stone put up Mr. Hambleton.

On a ballot being had, Mr. King received 10 votes and Mr. Hambleton 4, and Mr. King was declared elected.

On motion of Mr Runnion, Mr. J. L. Pickard was elected Secretary of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Runnion, the rules of the old Board were adopted temporarily as the rules of the new organization.

On motion of Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Pickard was elected Superintendent of Public Schools.

On motion of Mr. Runnion, Mr. Hambleton was elected Vice President of the Board.

On Mr. Stone's motion, Mr. F. Hanford was elected Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

On the motion of Mr. Runnion, Mr. James Ward was appointed Building and Supply Agent.

Mr. Bonfield made a motion to abolish the office, but his motion was not seconded.

On motion of Mr. Richburg, Mr. Johnson was appointed Clerk of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Calkins, C. C. Chase was appointed School Agent.

On motion of Mr. Calkins, Mary Hardinge was appointed Assistant Clerk.

On Mr. Stone's motion John A. Guilford was appointed Messenger of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Calkins, the salaries of all the officers of the Board will remain the same as already allowed.

On motion Mr. Pickard was granted a leave of absence until September.

President King appointed Messrs. Shelden, Calkins, and Wells as Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Finance and Auditing Committee, Hambleton, Bishop, and Stone.

The Building and Supply Agent reported that the Pearson Street Primary and Franklin Schools will be ready for occupancy on the first of September, and the Ogden school on the first of October. He also directed the attention of the Board to the appropriation for the different new school buildings made by the Council.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds the Board adjourned until Thursday evening.

Washington Heights.

Messrs Clarke, Layton & Co., the well-known real estate dealers of this city, intend selling, on the 20th of July, seven hundred and forty large lots at Washington Heights, lying between Halsted street and the Vincennes road, two of the most important thoroughfares leading into the city. The ground is a fertile prairie, admirably adapted for suburban homes. Three railroads pass immediately by it, and a depot is already erected in the centre of the south hundred acres, and the lumber for another at the north end, which will cost $2,000. This is the most admirable opportunity ever offered to laboring men or mechanics of procuring a pleasant home at a price which, in the city, would scarcely buy him a small lot. The location is healthy, and the conveniences for reaching the city excellent. The terms of sale are moderate, and free transportation and refreshment provided for all attending the sale. There will certainly be a great crowd there of persons desiring to secure cheap and comfortable homes.

Carl Zerrahn

Will lead the chorus of the National Normal Musical Institute, at the Chicago University, in the following programme, till August 15: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, at 8, the new oratorio of Eli; Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, at 4, selections from Mendelssohn's four-part songs and the "Messiah." Nothing equal in the way of chorus-singing has ever been heard in Chicago. The public are invited, either as audience or performers. Tickets for the whole course, $5; single admissions, 25 cts, to be had at the University, and at George F. Root & Sons', No. 156 Wabash avenue.

A New South American Railroad.

How to reach the sea coast with speed and ease enough to make a market for their merchandise has long agitated the capitalists and merchants of Bolivia and Central Brazil. On the west they are cut off from the narrow strip of Bolivian sea coast by the high and almost impassable wall of the Sierras, over which the journey with goods is so long and dangerous that it is unprofitable. On the east the Amazon and its tributaries offer themselves as thoroughfares to the sea, but here again commerce meets with an obstacle in the shape of rapids, which for a distance of more than two hundred miles render navigation almost impossible, except for short stretches, where small boats can by dint of much labor navigate, though in many places portage similar to those of the rivers of Canada must be made. By the commercial treaty negotiated between Brazil and Bolivia, a fine line of railroad will be built between the Madeira and Mamore Rivers, avoiding the falls, striking the former stream at the highest point of navigation, Saint Antonio, below the rapids. The line will shorten travel from this country to Bolivia and the western coast of South America greatly. The present route to Bolivia is by sea around Cape Horn, and a ton of iron sent to any of the inland towns of the country is five months in reaching its destination, while by the contemplated railroad it will take but one month from New York. The importance of the line cannot be overestimated, and both the Brazilian and Bolivian Governments will press the enterprise vigorously to completion.

The Bankrupt Sale of Dry Goods

It is announced that the great auction sale of dry goods, by J. B. Chambers, at No. 97 South Desplaines street, will positively be brought to a close this evening. Persons having goods remaining in the store must call and get them at once. Three sales to-day, morning, afternoon, and evening.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the poor of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

The best family remedy for summer complaints, sun stroke, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera infantum is Dr. Butt's Excelsior Medicine. Sold by all druggists.

During the heated term, the liver frequently becomes torpid and the secretions vitiated, inducing bilious disease; for which use Effervescing Orange Orchard Salts. F E SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all Druggists.

Native Pearl versus Porcelain. ... who so believe, use the Sozodont, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy.

Founded on a Rock!—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, now that they cannot understand what foundation there is for the amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the ROCK OF EXPERIENCE. All its ingredients are pure and wholesome. How, then, could tricksters and cheats expect to rival it with compounds of cheap drugs and refuse liquor, or with liquorless trash in a state of acetous fermentation? Of course the charlatans have come to grief. Their little game has failed. Their contempt for the sagacity of the community has been fitly punished. Meanwhile PLANTATION BITTERS seems to be in a fair way of eventually superseding every other medical preparation included in the class to which it belongs. In every State and Territory of the Union it is, to-day, the accepted specific for nervous debility, dyspepsia, fever and ague, rheumatism, and all the ailments involving a deficiency of vital power.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING LOTS ON the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, near depot at South Englewood, at $425 each, only $10 cash and $10 per month; four dummy trains each way daily; first train reaches city at quarter before 7 o'clock.
Choice lots at Cornell Watch works, near depot at from $300 to $350 cash; $60 per lot cash; balance monthly payments, if desired; accessible by four railroads; fourteen regular trains each way daily; the most rapidly improving property in the market.
Lots on Genesee and Armitage-avs, near Milwaukee-av, 3 miles from old Court House, at from $250 to $400 each; highest ground around the city; title perfect; abstract saved; only $50 cash. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—I HAVE TWO blocks of very choice lots, situated in the grove of heavy timber in the centre of Riverside; for sale on very easy terms. Apply during forenoon to Dr. G. D. BEEBE, Room 12, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BARGAIN FOR cash in a large tract of suburban property having depot, sidewalks, trees, and several good houses, school, etc; retailing at from 200 to 300 per cent above cost; rare chance. Address one week N 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160x150 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON Adams-st, Hyde Park, near depot, for $3,500, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 349 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES VERY CHEAP—NEAR Irving Park & St Paul Railroad; want an offer. Also 5 to 10 acres in same section to exchange for a house worth about $6,000. Also 80 acres adjoining Maplewood—a great bargain; none better to subdivide. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 34 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st: 150 feet on South Park, east front; 150 ft on Calumet; 150 ft on Prairie; 150 feet on Indiana-av, all situated north of Fifty-eighth-st; 58 ft on Woodland-av and 88 ft on Cottage Grove, north of Sixty third-st. All this property is first-class and a bargain. Acre property for sale.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 6 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9 a. m. and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BLOCK 7, OR BLOCK 22 (ONLY one), Sec. 32, T. 39, R. 14, east; 20 acres each, and nearly in the centre of South Chicago. Such property as this is not found in the market every day, gentlemen. E. H. CUMMINGS, 150 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEAT HOUSES OF EIGHT rooms, and lot each, at Oakland (near steam and horse cars), at $3,500 each; easy terms, or will trade one for lot on Indiana-av. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT HYDE Park, $2,200; one for $4,500 near depot, and several fine houses with large grounds; also, choice building lots $20 to $75 per foot; some fine lake shore property, and 100x150 feet, corner lot at Woodlawn. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN 36, 38, 14 SOUTH-east of Cornell, $100,000. Very easy payments. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE 20-ACRE TRACT, GOOD high dry ground, west of Cornell is offered very cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN SECTION 19, SOUTH-west of Englewood, and near South Lynne station. The owner must have money. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks, lots, and houses and lots, or exchange, at very low prices; no safer place to invest. S. E. WELLS 45 Hubbard-court.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID RESIDENCE and grounds of Wm M. Tallman, in the city of Janesville, Wis., containing 12 Lots, fronting on four streets; nearly three acres; hundreds of choice fruit and shade trees and beautiful lawns. Location the most beautiful in the city, or State of Wisconsin; dwelling of Milwaukee pressed brick—cut stone corners; two fronts and elegant portico on each; 3 stories and basement; contains 27 rooms and all modern improvements. Beautiful carriage house and stable of straw colored brick with every convenience. Buildings erected in 1855-6 and 7; cost, $42,000 gold; same grounds and buildings would now cost $70,000. In every respect the place is first-class, and one of the most elegant establishments in the West. Also 10 brick stores in the centre of business, and 48 acres of choice land, 160 rods from the dwelling, containing the best building sites in the city. About to go abroad, the owner will sell very low; one-fourth cash and residue on long time. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO. 376 State-st, Chicago, where full descriptive pamphlets may be obtained, or address the owner, WM. M. TALLMAN, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL farm of 260 acres, well improved, in Chamber's Island, in Green Bay, Wis, one of the most healthy and lovely spots in the Northwest; will exchange for city or suburban property. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—30-ACRE FRUIT farm at St. Joseph, Mich; one of the best paying and most desirable peach farms in Michigan. Will exchange for good city or suburban property and put cash with it. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SMALL ORchard, near Centralia, Ill. Has a good crop of peaches. Apply to E. PROCTOR, 109 Milwaukee-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 384 State-st.

FRONT GALLERY SEATS FOR FRENCH Band Concerts, east and west sides; best location in the house. O 31, Tribune office.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S CHEAP BOOK STORE, 50 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—25c FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF MARY Secor, the girl so foully murdered in Mercer Co., Ohio. Address FISH & MORE, Decatur, Adams Co., Ind.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPtions, diamonds, old gold, silver, pistols, and all goods of value. Cash paid outright, or money loaned, at BARTLETT'S, 203 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG. ADdress S 18, Tribune office, stating price and age, and where it can be seen.

WANTED—TO SELL—TERRITORY FOR A good Patent Right, by an experienced party. Address PATENT, Ludlow, Ill.

WANTED—I WANT TO INVEST $700 IN SOME business. Address F 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—(LADY OR GENTLEman) to open a cigar and news-stand; $300 to $400 capital required. Address, giving particulars, MAUD, G 48, Tribune Office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A $65 WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MAchine for $35. Inquire, for two days, at 243 Cottage Grove-av.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES SOLD ON monthly payments. Machine supplies for sale, 127 Eighteenth-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES—FOR THE most complete assortment, largest stock and lowest prices, call on, or address, C. M. LININGTON, 95 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. FURNHAM & FLANNERY, Main office City Agents, 338 West Madison-st; branch, 760 Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 117 South Halsted-st—Machines sold on monthly payments. Work given for all machines. Machines repaired.

FINANCIAL.

ANY INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES, after dividend, cashed at highest price. Also money to loan, by J. N. WITHERELL, 349 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 119 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

LIPMAN'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 22 WEST Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. $5,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent; smaller sums to suit; houses on leased ground and Illinois farms. E. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS. A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt Rev Wm E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. Geo. M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES V. Z. BUTLER, REAL Estate Agent, 13 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.:
Marble front house on Michigan-av, east front, near Thirteenth-st, three stories and English basement, with all modern improvements, in perfect condition; brick barn, lot 25x177.
Fine large residence on Wabash-av, near Twelfth-st, lot 25x174, to alley, now rented for $1,500 per year; title perfect; terms easy.
25x125 and 25x125 feet on Clark-st, near Twenty-second.
25x150 feet on North Dearborn, between Elm and Maple sts, west front.
25x150 feet on West Jackson-st, near Honore, with house of one and a half stories, containing 10 rooms.
25x118 feet on Maple, between Dearborn and State sts.
75x125 feet on Indiana-av, southeast corner of Thirty fourth st.
25x125 feet on Forest-av, near Thirty-fourth st.
25x100 feet on Dearborn st, southeast corner of Superior.
Ten (10) acres on Stony Island-av and Seventy-fourth st.
19 1-4 acres on Sixteenth-st and city limits.
6 7-10 acres on Ashland-av and Seventy-third-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 163 WEST Washington-st:
Good house, lot 50x116 ft, 192 North Carpenter st.
Myrick-av, 2 story house, lot 50x177 ft, No. 64 North Carpenter st.
Two dwellings, lot 41x100, corner Randolph and Ada sts.
Cottage and lot 588 West Indiana st.
Marble front house 241 Warren av.
75x150 ft on Clarence-st, corner of Grant; only $1,800. 50x125 ft on Wilcox-st, just west of railroad. 1,600 feet on Prairie-av, between Thirty second and Thirty-third sts. 25x150 ft on Thirty-ninth st, near Vincennes av; $110 per foot. 50x125 North Halsted-st, south of Sophia, east front. 5 acres at Lawndale, $3,000 per acre. 40 acres on Thirty-first st, south west new Bridewell. Call as above, or to WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV, SOUTHEAST corner Forty-eighth-st, 200 ft; $75 per foot.
Indiana-av, southwest corner Forty-eighth-st, 100 ft; $65 per foot.
Wabash-av, southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st, 261 ft; $140 per foot.
Indiana-av, southeast corner Fifty-third st, 155 ft; $70 per foot.
Vincennes-av, southeast corner Bowen-av, 53 ft; $110 per foot.
Bowen-av, near Cottage Grove, 125 ft; $45 per foot.
South Park Boulevard, near Thirty-seventh-st, 132x296 ft; $30 per foot.
South Park Boulevard southeast corner Oakwood Boulevard, 152x150 ft; $200 per foot.
Also, a large amount of other very choice and desirable property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—BEAUtiful lots on this new boulevard (100 feet wide), between Vincennes-av and South Park Boulevard, only $100 per foot, on easy terms, or $90 per foot cash. This is 25 per cent below the market value of this property. There can be no better investment south of the city. The lots are the ones on this new thoroughfare, connecting the two great North and South Boulevards, will sell at anything like the above price. Those who wish a bargain must act with promptness. Title perfect. Abstract just brought down to very recent date. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV CHOICE LOT 25x125, near Hoyne-st, only $300 down, balance, 5 years if purchaser builds. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 DOWN WILL SECURE THIS Choice Park av. corner lot 25x120, with brick house. Best bargain on the avenue. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAINS—LOTS on Ernest, between Lincoln and Robey, only $800, easy terms. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—WORKMEN HERE IS YOUR chance. Lots on Chicago-av, (100 feet from Leavitt) $600. This week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—$250 DOWN. DON'T CROWD FOR this fine lot on Van Buren-st, just outside fire limits. Balance long time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASE 89 YEARS without revaluation, 28x44, just north of Randolph-st; east front; Terms, $1,200 per year for three years, and $1,800 per year for balance of term. Price of lease, $5,000; the best bargain of the kind in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS—$400 AND $500—SMALL PAYment down and easy terms. Lots fronting Leavitt, Oakley and Western-av., just outside of the fire limits and inside old city limits, on the highest ground about the city. Street cars and omnibus line within two blocks; other improvements are being rapidly made. Call at our office and let us take you to see them free of charge. Office open until 9 o'clock every evening. STORRY, ALLAN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50x160 ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Thirty-eighth and Thirty ninth-sts, at $200 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st, cor. Harrison.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR THIRty second-st, lot 50x175, east front. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., cor. Harrison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—CHEAP LOTS—ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson sts. and Colorado-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Price from $600 to $850 per lot, in monthly payments, to suit. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Couch Subdivision, 301 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF TWO BOULEVARDS, 152x150 to an 18 foot alley, S E cor South Park and Oakwood Boulevards. A splendid corner for investment. Price, $200 per foot. Easy terms. Title beyond question. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, S. W. corner Vincennes-av, and Oakwood boulevard, 185x213 to an 18 foot alley. This is one of the most beautiful lots south of the city limits. Title perfect; liberal terms; will be sold cheap if taken at once. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av, near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST. 171, house and fine lot shade trees, nice surroundings; near street cars, $2,200. New house and lot $2,000. WHITNEY & CO., 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST. FRAME COTtage house and lot, No. 785 Lake-st, near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV. AND ROBEY, LOT 50X124 feet southwest corner of Park-av, and Robey-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—EGAN AV—10 LOTS ON EGANav, near Halsted st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED ST.—12 LOTS NORTHeast corner of Halsted and Centre-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot No. 18 Walnut st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST—No. 188. LARGE house and large lot, good location, near Fulton-st, price low. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the South and West Divisions, near city limits, very cheap. GEORGE V. BYRD, 333 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST BRICK HOUSE in Chicago, only $7,500 for an east front, with all modern improvements. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NICE FRAME HOUSE ON CALUmet-av, and Twenty-third st, with long lease, worth $70 per month; can be had at a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—164x164 FEET ON SOUTHWEST corner of Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st., at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 349 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second st, east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—467 SECOND-ST, A PRETTY COTtage, 7 rooms, barn, etc; for $3,000 to $500 down, balance in monthly payments. M. C. SPAULDING, 134 West Madison.

FOR SALE—NEAR GLOBE THEATRE, splendid lease and furniture of house, on Desplaines st; $500 will take it this week. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT COTTAGE GROVE, near Cornell Station. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 4 ACRES OR 48 LOTS on State st, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST, 1 LOT, $1,000, 2 Boulevard lot $50 per foot front. CLAFLIN BROS, 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I OFFER MY LOT ON DOUGLAS-place for $750—$250 cash, balance in one, two and three years, at 8 per cent. J. C. GOULD, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, lot 26 feet front, with alley in rear, water and sewers, 508 South Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE AND lot 25x126, on Twenty-eighth-st; $2,000, $500 cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 199 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—10, 20 OR 40 ACRES ON SIXTY-third-st, near Western-av, Tremont Gardens, and South Lynne, at a great bargain, for cash. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—200x178 FT. EAST FRONT, ON WABash-av, being 100 ft south of Forty first-st; the best property in the market at the price. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1344 PRAIRIE-AV. HOUSE AND lot 26x175, near Thirtieth-st; $5,000.
Vacant lot, 104x200, northwest corner Thirtieth-st. and Prairie-av.
Several vacant lots on Indiana and Wabash avs., near Thirty-fifth-st.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN N E ¼ S W ¼ SEC 22, 39, 13, fronting Riverside Boulevard. Easy terms, and cheap. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st., Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY, 20x198, south side of Madison-st, near LaSalle, at a bargain. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BIG BARGAIN FOR cash this day only; 24 feet on Clark-st, west front, near Van Buren st, and near Pacific Hotel and Government building. J. HENRY WELL, southwest corner State and Harrison sts.

FOR SALE—THIS IS THE LAST WEEK YOU can buy an 11-room brick house on a lot worth fully $2,500 for from $5,600 to $5,800; only $800 down. J. S. STOVEL, 78 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON NORTH HALSTED ST, between Belden and Webster-avs, $1,250 per lot; easy terms. Apply to A. DORATHY, 173 Monroe-st, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON STATE AND Burnside-sts, Wentworth, Egan and Shurtleff avs, from $400 to $500. BARBER & RIEDLE, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES ON the southwest side, will sell at a great sacrifice for cash, or exchange for good inside business or dwelling property. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, southwest corner Market and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES IN Evanston, with all modern improvements, houses new; also good lots that will make money. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 381 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—22 ACRES FRONTING ON GRAND-av. and Chicago-av, and near Humboldt Park. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—I HAVE CUStomers for six good houses and lots near Union Park, ranging in prices from $3,000 to $7,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, No 160 East Randolph-st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 2 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horses; circular saw mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 54 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

BACON'S HOISTING ENGINES AND ELEVAtors for builders and contractors. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO SELL ONE FULL SET OF woollen machinery, all in good running order, nearly new; will be sold on good terms and for one-half its value. Inquire of DALLY & YEISLEY, Woodbine, Iowa.

WHITESBORO IRON WORKS — ENGINES from 5 horse power upwards, steam and power pumping machinery, boiler feeders, fire pumps, hoists, &c. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—TEN CORD RUBBLE STONE $8 per cord under market value if taken this day. Inquire at MANDEL BROS., corner Michigan-av and Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED BRICK house, till October 1 or May 1. Apply on the premises, 17 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—LARGE TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 117 West Jackson st. Apply to WM. KEGLADF, No. 266 South Water-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIdences on West side, unfurnished, suitable for first class boarding house. Will sell any part of furniture wanted, and board with party renting, if agreeable. Address K 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st—A six-room cottage, 2½ blocks from Lake-st, on Western-av.

TO RENT—A BASEMENT COTTAGE OF 8 rooms, in good repair, on Seymour-st. Apply at 301 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMALL American family; new cottage of 4 rooms, and board the lady owner. Apply at 19 Kendall-st, between Taylor and Polk, on the southwest Plank Road.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house. Inquire at 833 Wabash av. Also good stable to rent.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE 113 SOUTH LINcoln-st. I will rent furnished, or sell furniture. Possession August 1st. DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW VILLA AT Englewood 7 rooms, hard and soft water, and 50 ft corner lot $2,800, also choice lots close to station and school, monthly payments. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WATCH FACTORY AND LAKE shore choice tracts of 1 to 5 acres in line of improvements—good land—1-4 cash. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—CHOICEST LOT ON the shore, 150x460, covered with trees; gas, macadamized street, also 165x150 $75 per ft. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ONE HALF OF TWO-STORY brick residence, suitable for small family. Inquire at 463 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, for one or two. Inquire at 167 West Jackson st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 22 ABERdeen-st., suitable for single gentlemen or families.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, pleasantly located; rent low. 1409, corner of Thirty-first and State-sts.

TO RENT—FIVE NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for housekeeping. 363 Division-st; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 2 ROOMS ... near Polk, $12; 3 or 4 rooms, Halsted-st, near Twelfth, $18 and $25; 3 rooms and barber shop on Halsted st, $35. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE UNFURNISHED rooms on first floor at 165 West Washington-st. Apply at Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS IN FRONT ON THE lower floor, 110 Carroll-st. Inquire from 9 to 10 to-day.

TO RENT—166 WEST LAKE-ST—VERY LARGE, nice rooms low to good tenants. Apply to A. KIDDER, Central European House, 46 and 48 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE very cheap, of a room and closet, suitable for housekeeping, at 243 West Madison-st, up two flights.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED, and convenient to day board. 374 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM TWENTY-second-st, a large furnished room, with alcove, gas, closet, &c. Apply at 178 Twenty-third st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENtlemen can now be had at the Westminster European Hotel, 371 Wabash av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for a single gentleman, at 29 Sixteenth st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, also a furnished front parlor, at 84 Morgan-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOM, COOL and pleasant, suitable for two gents; brick building 190 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS—UNfurnished, or furnished complete for housekeeping, to a respectable couple who will board four or more persons. Apply early, at 379 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen; also single rooms. House brick, containing modern improvements. 411 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS ON North Branch, 200 feet river front, well located for coal or lumber. Inquire at office east end Erie-st bridge. GRAVES & CO.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE, 22x80, in the railroad town of Nashua, Chickasaw Co., Iowa. Address C. A. GREELEY, Nashua, Iowa.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR A physician. Apply at 209 Blue Island av.

TO RENT—STORE, 194 MAIN-ST., CORNER OF Lyman one block from Archer-av. street cars, with counters and shelving, with barn.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 58 WEST RANDOLPH-st; or lease for sale. Inquire at same number.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 212 WEST MADISON-st. Apply to THOMAS E. RYAN, 22 North Canal st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW STORES. $20 AND $30; North Side; large enough for family in rear. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st, Room 11.

TO RENT—BARBER'S SHOP AND 2 ROOMS on the first floor and 4 rooms on second floor in 501 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HALL OR large room, for school purposes. State terms and location. P 49 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LEASE—TO RENT—STORE SUITABLE FOR a cigar stand on the West Side; rent must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, T 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR SUMMER months, a good house furnished, and grounds, in some quiet town not over 25 miles from Chicago; any party having such a place can rent to a responsible tenant, at a liberal rental. Address E 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR PART OF a house containing 5 or 6 rooms; rent not to exceed $20 per month; situate between Lake and Monroe, Clinton and May-sts. Address B 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF FROM 7 to 8 rooms, within 4 or 5 blocks of the corner of Sangamon and Adams sts, by a prompt paying tenant, without children. Apply to ADAMS & MURRAY, 143 West Madison st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 rooms on South Side, east of State-st., south of Twenty-third st., and north of Thirtieth-st.; can assume about responsibility to pay the rent. Call or address N. H. O., corner Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, by two adult persons, on either avenue, south of Twenty-second st. Private family preferred. Address K 25, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HALF OF FIRST FLOOR of a store, for our pickle business (no manufacturing), on South Water or River-sts. S DINGER & BRO. 127 Michigan av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to heavier overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY, ON THE best first-class family sewing machine in the market. Good inducements to good men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m., at 150 State-st.

AGENT WANTED—A STEADY AND RELIAble man to sell several fast selling photographs. Call on J. SMITH, 546 Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CABLE Lightning Rod Company, in rear of 1045 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY TO sell and trade low priced lands and lots. We offer great inducements to any man wanting to make money fast. Send for circulars. P 39 Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TO PRIVATE families in Chicago, the new letter and paper box, needed at every house. Commission $1.00 per box. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—THREE FIRST CLASS agents of experience and ability, with references; no other need apply. MARTIN & JANES, Room 12, 122 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—I WANT SOME PARTIES to sell cheap lots at private sale—family grocery men or other persons. Address S 60, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN ELEGANT PIANO WILL BE SOLD AT A sacrifice for cash, at No. 178 Twenty-third-st, near State-st.

ORGANS AND MELODEONS TUNED AND repaired at the Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. SECONDhand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-sts.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—30,000 FEET 1 INCH BLACK WALnut lumber. For all kinds hard wood lumber, call on or address OGLESBEE & MATTINGLY, corner Canal and Eighteenth sts, Chicago.

FOR SALE—ROGERS BROS. A 1 PLATED spoons and forks, 4, 8, and 12 job lot; will sell cheap. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 315 State st.

FOR SALE—IN BOND, ABOUT 80 GALLONS OF Scotch malt whiskey 11 per cent, and 45 gallons old still Scotch malt whiskey 25 per cent; also 2 quarter casks of Otard's fine pale cognac 18 per cent. Bids are invited for cash. Samples sent. Must be sold. Address N 99, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN ENTIRELY new soda water apparatus. Call at 185 North Halsted-st., in grocery.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 149 West Madison st.

MRS M. SMITH, BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, 853 Wabash-av.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEmale physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Her advice in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with exact age and name. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 130 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OR MORE 50 feet lots, in Irving Park. Any person can secure a splendid home by giving any kind of good trade in exchange. Call and submit your offers. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CARRIAGE work for real estate or carpenters work. Apply at 44 Pacific-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND single gent, desire a home during summer months in some private family living in the country not over 20 miles from Chicago. Address E 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED A FURNISHED ROOM with board, in a Jewish family, for man and wife. Address, with name and number, Y 61, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A PERMANENT AND ADVANCING position will be given to a young man 19 to 22 years of age, who writes a first rate hand and has some knowledge of bookkeeping. One living at home preferred. Address stating salary expected, references, &c., K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A STATIONERY store, with reference. Address X 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAW CLERK, or else a lawyer competent to take charge of court practice, to whom an interest in business might be given. Address R 88, Tribune office, giving name and reference. Confidential if desired.

Trades.

WANTED—TINNERS AND CORNICE MAKers; to competent men the best of wages paid. Apply to No 299 West Taylor st. Chicago Cornice Works.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—AT WASHINGton Foundry, 13 and 15 North Jefferson-st, 4 good pattern makers. HOLMES, PYATT & CO.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GALVANIZED IRON cornice men at Zinc Ornamental Works, 164 Chicago-av.

WANTED—2 BUTCHERS AT PEOPLE'S MARket, corner Lake and Leavitt.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL MEAT-CUTter No. 9 Davis st, one block west terminus Randolph-st. cars on West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SASH AND BLIND maker. Inquire at McDOUGAL & McKINLAY'S planing mill, Nos. 42 and 44 North Sangamon-st, near Lake.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS GALVANized iron cornice workmen; none other need apply. F J EMERY & BROTHER, 95 and 97 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—MARRIED PROTESTANT PLASterer, and tinder, who wishes to own a home in suburban town, to figure on plans, at 1131 Michigan-av. at 11 o'clock.

WANTED—2 FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITHS' helpers; steady work and good wages; at 454 Fifth-av., near Polk st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS BUTCHERS TO work in a market; to the right men wages will not be an object. Apply 834 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH HELPER AT carriage factory, 631 West Madison st.

WANTED—6 FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKers immediately. Apply to R. COLLIN, 189 Twenty second-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD BUTCHERS AT PEOPLE'S market, corner Lake and Leavitt-sts.

WANTED—SOME FIRST CLASS VEST AND pantaloons, and 4 first-class lady ironers, at 554 West Randolph. Also a German girl to do general housework.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE HELPER IN REAR of 620 Washington-av.

WANTED—A FEW MORE FIRST-CLASS GALvanized iron-cornice men at Zinc Ornamental Works, 164 Chicago av.

WANTED—SNAP AND CAKE BAKER. MUST have full practical knowledge of the business. Apply at 189 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER, one that wants a steady job and good pay, at 243 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE IRONER'S helper at 189 Michigan av., this morning.

WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON STOCK AT CROSSMAN & CO'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables 414, 416 and 418 Randolph-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAMSTER, AT factory corner Kingsbury and Illinois-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of horses, &c. A colored man preferred. Call this morning at 10 o'clock, at 51 West Lake-st, up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TRADE AND FAMILY SALESmen, here and everywhere. Goods indispensable. No humbug. I C C 31 West Adams-st.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A FEW MEN TO take hold of the best and most popular family and manufacturing sewing machine now before the public. Recent improvements not to be excelled by any other sewing machine. The best of inducements and unencumbered territory to the right men. Call between 8 and 10 a. m. and 12 and 2 p. m., on A. STONE, 150 State-st.

WANTED—A SMART COLORED BOY AS brush boy in the Transit House Barber shop, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GOODS BY SAMPLE. Those acquainted with the paper collar trade preferred. Call at 302 Michigan-av, up stairs, from 8 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR advertisements; at 53 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington sts, between 1 and 2 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD JANITOR IN A BANK. References required. Address O 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT GIVEN TO MEN and boys. Apply at 341 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 500 RAILROAD LAborers for Detroit & Bay City Railroad; wages, $2 per day; board, $4 per week; fare free. Also 500 for Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, at $2.25; fare and board furnished to the work. Also 1,500 to Lake Superior; same terms; 200 to work in sawmills at $28 to $35 per month and board; 50 for farms, brickyards, etc. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—5 FOR CITY; 200 MORE TRACKlayers, spikers and laborers for North Pacific, wages $3; 200 good railroad men for Northwestern, Wisconsin, and 100 for Streator, Illinois; wages from $2 to $2.50; no charges to go to the work; leave to-day; sawmill and farm hands. ANGELL & COAKLEY, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY, 3 BRICK MOULDERS in sand; wages, $3 to $4 per day. Also 10 laborers, from $2 to $2.50 per day. Also man and wife to board the men; everything furnished. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON A FARM, one that understands building. Inquire of A. H. ALLEN, 131 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE TO-DAY, 200 more men for the Menomonie Railroad. High wages. Free fare and no fees; also 10 sawmill hands to go to-night by steamboat. Wages $36 per month. 99 West Randolph, 73 West Kinzie st.

WANTED—LARGE BOY, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, to work in stove shop or deliver goods. Must be good deliverer and take care of good horse ... Must live with parents and be well recommended. McMAY'S bedding store, 207 West Madison-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR different roads. Wages from $2 to $2.25 per day; also, 50 sawmill hands. Wages $35 per month and board; free fare. Apply early at 35 West Washington-st., Room 2.

WANTED—1,000 MEN IMMEDIATELY TO work on the Northwestern Railroad. Wages from $2 to $2.25 per day. Plenty station work at from ... per yard; board, $4 per week. Entirely free fare and no office fee. Good chance to get a steady job and ... pay. Agent leaves to-night with the men. ... office, No. 20 North Canal st. ... information of A. KOHLER.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD FARM HANDS—MEN that have been used to haying; none others need apply at GAGE'S Prairie Garden, two miles south of the Brighton House.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR THE WISconsin Central North Pacific Railroad. Wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day, company pay. Also, 25 farm hands, $25 to $30 per month and board. 15 sawmill hands, $35 to $40 per month and board. 50 teams, $4.50 per day. 15 quarrymen, $2.25 per day. 25 men for brick yard, $2.25. 3 moulders, $3 per day. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, 28 West Madison st, and 22 West Randolph st., only agents for above named work.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED BOY OR GIRL to do kitchen work in a boarding house; best of wages. 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW FARM HANDS, 12 MILES in the country; good wages. Call for PYNE, 122 West Washington st., up stairs.

WANTED—A BOY, 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD, TO run a boiler in a bathing establishment; one that has had experience. Apply at southeast corner of Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST—A LARGE FRONT ROOM with board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Location first-class and no other boarders.

45 SOUTH ANN-ST.—LADIES AND GENTS will find a pleasant and social home, with good table board. Terms reasonable.

46 NORTH GREEN ST.—BOARDERS WANTed. Board $4.50 per week.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor, for gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, with board. House and furniture new and first-class; low price to prompt pay.

58 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—UP ONE FLIGHT of stairs—Day boarders wanted.

76 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—NICE, LARGE, AIRY rooms, with first class board, only $5.50 per week.

88 ASHLAND-AV.—A PLEASANT HOME IN a small family, for two gentlemen. Room well furnished; terms reasonable; half block from Union Park.

144 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—THREE GENTLEmen can obtain good board and pleasant front room, gas and bath.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST. — FURNISHED rooms with board, for gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first class table; private family.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD, IN A private family, with large front room, furnished, suitable for two persons.

457 WEST JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms with good board, one block from street cars and park.

607 WEST MADISON ST.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two single gentlemen can get good board and pleasant rooms in a private family where there are but few boarders.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Elegant suites of furnished and unfurnished rooms with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. This is one of the finest locations and best accommodations on the West Side.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE COURT—A NICE SUITE OF rooms, together or singly, with first class table. Reference required.

22 TWENTY-SIXTH-ST — TWO FURNISHED rooms with board, one large front room and one parlor bedroom.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for two gentlemen, at moderate terms.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—3 LARGE NICELY furnished rooms, one single room, with board, for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Terms reasonable.

499 BURNSIDE-ST. (NOW DEARBORN) near Twenty ninth and State sts—Pleasant rooms with first class board at lowest rates. Every convenience of hotel with freedom of home combined.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash-av.

548 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNished room, with an alcove, to rent, with board; also room for two gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room, with board. Also, a single room. References exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE DOUBLE room, with board. Only those wanting first-class accommodations need apply. Evening dinners. Reference required.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite, for gentleman and wife, with board. Hot and cold water in room. Accommodations strictly first class.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—TO RENT—LARGE, handsome rooms, with board for two gentlemen. Also, small room for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

CALUMET-AV.—NEAR TWENTY-FOURTH-st—Two front rooms, with first-class board, very low. H N, Branch Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSE 121 STATE-ST—ROOMS with first class board at $5 per week. Everything ...

Country.

SUBURBAN BOARD—A FEW MORE SUMMER boarders can be accommodated at the Winnetka Institute Boarding Hall, 16 miles north of city, on Milwaukee Railroad.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON at 1313 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. ALSO, A girl to do general housework. Apply at 11 South ...-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 841 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general housework, 39 North Carpenter, bet Lake and Randolph.

WANTED—1 STARCHER, 1 LADIES' CLOTHES ironer, 1 shirt ironer, at Jefferson Park Laundry, 414 West Madison.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES', 25 PECK-COURT, cook and laundress, for families in city, Evanston, Highland Park, and Harlem; good wages.

WANTED—I WILL PAY $4 A WEEK TO A good girl to do general housework. Must come well recommended. Apply at 505 West Adams st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Good wages. Call immediately at 288 Warren-av., third house west of Hoyne.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, reliable and neat, to take care of a baby 3 months old. Call, with references, at 1009 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL for a small family. Apply to No. 333 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. CALL FOR TWO days at 134 Indiana av.

WANTED—AN OLD LADY TO DO HOUSEwork. Must have references. Inquire of Mrs. FLYNN, 31 Sholto st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework in a private family, at 107 Loomis-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK. GOOD wages paid. Inquire at 340 West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL FOR general housework in a private family. Liberal wages to a good girl. 298 Warren-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN GIRLS, ONE for second work, and the other for cooking, washing and ironing; wages $3 and $4 per week. Apply at 303 Fulton-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages given. Apply at 59 North Canal-st.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, GERMAN OR Swede preferred. Apply, for 3 days, at 153 Ellis-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must understand washing and plain cooking; small family; good wages. ... West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Call at 348 Calumet av, near Twenty ninth st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of six. Good wages and no boarders. Call at 463 Fulton st, near Sheldon.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AT 1333 WABASH-av. Must be one that has had experience.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 192 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, washing, and ironing, in Lake View; liberal wages to one bringing good recommendations. Apply to GREER & AYER, 63 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply for two days at 62 North Sheldon st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron for a small private family, at 1064 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK AT THE CALIfornia Restaurant, 53 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK FOR two; none but a good washer and ironer need apply. 223 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL WORK in a small family, at 76 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 345 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK IN a small family; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and come well recommended; liberal wages. 810 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook, ironer and washer. Apply to-day. 1224 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in family of three; good wages will be paid. 745 West Jackson st.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL, AND TO TAKE care of a young child. Call at 397 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. Apply at 705 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COOK, CHAMBERMAID, TWO laundresses, and kitchen girl for housework; good wages. Also, girls for all kinds of housework. Mrs. THOMPSON, 1000 State st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; must bring good recommendations. Apply from 9 to 12 o'clock at 593 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AT 72 West Lake st, up stairs.

WANTED—ALL THE GOOD, COMPETENT girls in Chicago to come to our office once, and they will always come thereafter, to procure situations as cooks, dining room, pastry, laundry, and kitchen girls, cooks, etc, for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; highest wages paid to competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS THAT UNDERstand the hair business thoroughly; no others need apply. Call at 322 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR, WITH MAchine, to work on underwear, at 127 East Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD SHIRT MAKERS AND two button-hole makers, at 413 State-st. Steady work and good wages. F. F. MUNGER & CO.

WANTED—WOMEN OR GIRLS TO WORK ON pants, coats, and vests, at 211 Michigan-av., south of Van Buren st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A LADY UNDER 30 YEARS OLD to act as housekeeper for gent and wife, in a neighboring city; have a permanent home. D 83, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO LADIES' CLOTHES AND five good shirt ironers. Apply at HOME LAUNDRY, 533 State-st.

WANTED—HELP FOR VESSELS, BOATS, city and country. The highest wages will be paid. Intelligence Office, 80 Sherman-st, near Harrison.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 831 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WATER MILL, WITH A DWELLING HOUSE and 32 acres of land, for sale cheap. The burr; machinery complete and perfect; a solid stone dam; water the year round; in one of the best wheat growing sections of the state; one mile from R. R. station. The mill now doing a good custom and retail trade. Address GEO. H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

A GOOD BARGAIN—A BOARDING HOUSE with 11 beds, with saloon attached, and all fixtures and all stock, with lease at low rent; good reason for selling. Inquire at 170 South Desplaines.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING business that will pay a net profit of $6,000 per year, for sale or rent. Inquire in rear of 644 Hubbard-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STOCK for sale in Rochester, Olmstead County, Minnesota. First-class store and trade, in a thriving and pleasant city of some four thousand inhabitants, in one of the best counties in the State. The only reason for selling is we wish to go into the wholesale trade. Address Box 128, Rochester, Minn.

A PARTY WHO OWNS A HALF INTEREST in a boot and shoe business near Chicago, desires to sell. The trade is a good one, and the parties respectable. Address Q 65, Tribune office, with name of applicant.

A FIRST CLASS STOVE, TIN, AND HARDware store, on the North Side, for sale. A rare chance for any body that wants to go into the hardware business. For particulars, address HARDWARE, 161 Milwaukee av., Chicago.

BREWERY FOR SALE, SITUATED AT NAPERville, Ill., on a lot 150x150; stone building, 75x120, 2½ stories, with vaults and 2 ice houses; cost $13,000; will be sold for $8,000; contains machinery, pumps, and hose; 2 boilers, 60 brls and 10 brls; also, beer cooler, etc. Terms, ½ cash; balance 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Inquire of KNAUER BROS., 58 North Clark st.

BEST BASEMENT SALOON ON SOUTH SIDE for sale; fixtures and 3½ years cheap lease; only $2,000. Plenty of business. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

CONFECTIONERY NO. 79 SOUTH HALSTED-st, adjoining the Academy of Music, for sale.

COWLIN'S DINING ROOM FOR SALE. FOR particulars call at No. 102 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 106 rooms, well furnished; bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED and doing a good business. Address O 36, Tribune Branch office.

MEAT MARKET, FIXTURES, ICE HOUSE, horse and wagon, etc. on State-st—BARBER & RIEDLE, corner Twenty-ninth and State.

RARE CHANCE FOR A LIVE BUSINESS MAN—For sale a stock of all kinds of goods usually kept in a country store. Will sell or rent building—consisting of a large store, residence rooms, and good cellar; $1,600 down; time on balance. The store has the trade of the whole county. Reasons for selling, sickness of the family. Address DAVID STONE, Aurora, Hamilton County, Nebraska.

SMALL LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP—SOUTH Side; good location and business. Good reasons for selling. Address P 70, Tribune Branch office.

THE BOOKSTORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN the Post Office Building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for sale. Has a well established trade ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Amount of stock on hand $4,500. Terms, $1,500 cash, balance in 1 and 2 years. For further particulars apply to Western News Company, Chicago, Ill., or address the proprietor, J. P. SOULDEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A fancy goods store for sale cheap. Located on one of the best streets in the city. Will be sold cheap. Address U 55, Tribune office.

$100 CASH WILL PURCHASE A ½ INTEREST in a good paying business, in which several thousand can be made this season. Have $600 worth of goods on hand. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington st.

$300 WILL PURCHASE THE GOOD WILL, lease, and stock of a nice profitable business, suitable for lady and gent. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

$300 WILL PURCHASE A LAUNDRY which cost $600, doing a splendid business. It must be sold. The owner cannot possibly attend to it. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington st.

$500. MY HALF INTEREST IN LIGHT, genteel, cash jobbing business, and $1,000 stock, clearing $100 monthly; established; no risk; no bonus asked. 99 West Washington st., Room 4.

$500 WILL PURCHASE A ½ INTEREST IN a good office business; established for 12 years, and paying from $300 to $1,000 per month. Also, including deed for 280 acres of good land, with perfect title. Owner must leave the city. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

$700 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST LOCAted laundries in the city. Good reasons for selling. T C LAMB, 127 West Washington st.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED, IN A MAchine (iron) Manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New York State. Address "MANUFACTURER," P. O. Box 5037, New York City.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, Attorney, 404 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P O. Drawer 322, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF N. LAMB WILL CALL AT Tribune office he will find a letter waiting for him.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWyer, in a first-class law or real estate office. Address G 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman or porter in any kind of business. Best of city references given. Address 170 W. Randolph.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH CHEMIST, manufacturer of all kinds of perfumery, wishes a situation. Address W 16, Tribune Office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT and sober young Swede as coachman; can milk; is well posted in the city, and can come well recommended. Address Q 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A single man, who can give undoubted references as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address WILLIAM, private stable, rear of 488 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man of high moral character; careful driver; milks well. Address ALBERT DALTON, 120 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A No. 1 man, of staid, temperance habits; the best of city references. Address C 44, Branch Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man, Scandinavian, as laborer in a packing-house or other wholesale establishment; is sober and industrious, and desires permanent employment. Address U 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishman to take care of horse and cow, and work round the house, or to attend an elderly gentleman or invalid; and wife to take some part in or out of the house; town or country. Can give proofs of respectability. Address for three days G 75, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER IN THE wholesale or retail drug business, by a young man who has studied medicine for three years. The best of references given. Address A, care William Young & Co., Room 15, Chamber Commerce, Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—IN BOOT AND SHOE house for Iowa and Missouri trade. Can bring a good trade. Address X 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN any kind of a wholesale house as a packer or porter. Has the best of city references. Please address H 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bar-tender. Address H. A. BREDE, No. 214, West ... city.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, who has been connected with a large company as traveling agent in selling goods, appointing agents, making collections, etc., would like to make an engagement, either to travel or remain in the city. Address O 69, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do kitchen work and sewing in a private family. Call for two days at 79 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in a first-class family. Good reference. Apply at 144 DeKoven-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN ORPHAN girl 17 years old, where she can learn to do housework and become generally useful. Wages not so much an object as a home with good influences. Address for one week, T 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family. References if required. Apply at 148 Second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family as cook and laundress. Good reference. At Mrs. DAWSON'S, 71 Cottage Grove av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DINING ROOM work in a first class private boarding house. Address N 34, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND SECond girl. City references. Call at 152 Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK in a private family and help to iron. Call at 869 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED girl wishes a place in a nice family, where she can make herself very useful around the house. A good home in preference to high wages. Address B 26, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SIX NO. 1 CHAMbermaids; also 20 other girls; want good situations. 126 West Monroe-st, STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to sew in private family. Apply at 226 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do hand sewing in a private family or dressmaking establishment. Address R X, 601 State-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT American lady as housekeeper; no objection to the country. Address W 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, stranger in the city, as housekeeper for a widower, or to do light work in a small family. Address K 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady of 30, who fully understands her business, or would accept a position as operator or saleslady in a sewing machine office. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address F 13, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY from the country, as clerk in a store, insurance office, or as copyist. Address U 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, as clerk or cashier, or as dressmaker; no objections to country. Address C 33, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY OR governess, by an American lady of large business experience, who is fully competent to fill any position where capacity, integrity and experience are required, first class references given and required. Address Y 53, Tribune office, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN lady, to take charge of a widower's family, or as companion for an invalid. Address Mrs. HELEN N., Box 29, Monroe, Mich.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ABOUT 2 P. M., TUESDAY, ON ABERdeen-st., between Jackson and Madison-sts., or on a street car from Aberdeen st. to State st, or between State-st. and the Chicago Burlington & Quincy depot, a lady's wallet containing $87 and some postage stamps. A liberal reward will be paid to the party leaving the same with J. L. HATHAWAY, corner of Randolph and Market-sts.

LOST—TWO PARCELS ON MADISON-ST CAR, Monday, July 15. The gentleman who was seen to pick them up will confer a favor upon the owner if he will return them to 512 Wabash-av.

LOST—MONDAY EVENING, NEAR OR AT Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, a gold band bracelet. ... 45 Peck-court. L. A. TREAT.

LOST—BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC LIFE Building and the Union National Bank, a certificate for four shares of the Republic Life Insurance Company's stock, issued to H. H. Hurd, July 15, 1872. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at the Republic Life office, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

LOST—A LARGE POINTER DOG, WHITE, with liver-colored spots, one round spot on loin, about two and half inches in diameter. Return the dog to 1124 Indiana av., and get reward.

LOST—DARK BROWN HORSE, HIGH HEAD, well formed, 15½ hands high, 12 years old, corner of left fore foot cracked, lower half of mane rubbed off. A reward awaits his return to 702 West Van Buren-st.

FOUND—A LADY'S SHAWL—ON THE TRAIN from Evanston, Sunday afternoon, July 14, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement. No. 194 North Curtis st.

STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF JULY 12, FROM my stable at the locks, one mare mule, a dun color, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, a little sweenied on the right shoulder; the hair is off the sweenied shoulder. Any person returning the said mule will receive the above reward. P. H. JOYCE, corner of Ashland-av. and Levee-st., Canal Locks.

STRAYED—A BROWN HORSE, HAS HAIR off in several places about the head and fore parts from bruises received on the cars. Finder will receive a reward by returning to the second house south of Twenty-ninth st., on Bordan-st. The horse weighs about 1,050, has no shoes on, has two scars on his forehead. F. McCORMICK.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ONE SORREL MARE, 5 years old, white star in forehead, light mane and tail, free stepper. One small bay mare, 6 years old, white hind feet, and some white on front feet, star in forehead, and branded on near shoulder. Any information will be suitably rewarded. Address L. D. OWEN, 976 North Clark st., Chicago.

TAKEN UP—AT THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, one pair of sorrel horses, July 12. One horse has bad eyes. J. L. BAKE.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN, A bright bay mare, 7 or 8 years old, is knee-sprung, mane and tail white and red, white feet, star in forehead and stripe in face. B. O'ROURKE, 24 Garibaldi-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description at 1-2 TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 165 South Clinton-st, near Madison.

AND STILL THEY COME—ANOTHER LOT of those new phaetons, two seated carriages, piano box buggies, open buggies, and business wagons of every description of our own manufacture, and the best of all is, we are selling at lower prices than ever. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 146 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND EXpress wagon. Horse 7 year old. $175 gets them all. Apply at 208 LaSalle-st, South Side.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE YOUNG HORSE, NEW harness, and good second-hand top buggy, cheap for cash. Address Z 86, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEAM, HARNESS, AND wagon. Can be seen at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—ONE 10 and one 14 passenger omnibus, second-hand. W. MACKELWEE, 286 West Lake-st, in rear of blacksmith shop.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts, with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT 195 and 197 Lake st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 4 GOOD COAL carts. GEORGE W. BOHANON, 58 and 60 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE STAbles, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., 2 heavy draught horses, weighing 1,600 lbs. each, and they are sound and kind.

WANTED—A SPAN OF MATCHED PONIES for a lady to drive and ride. Give description and price. Address W. E. S., Circuit Clerk's office.

WANTED—A HORSE AND BOY TO HOIST materials on the building corner Wabash av and South Water sts.

WANTED—AS FIRST PAYMENT ON COTtage and lot, a good horse, or horse and buggy, at planing mill, 924 and 926 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE REAL ESTATE commission business; one thoroughly acquainted with the business preferred. Address Y 86, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN INTEREST IN A good real estate firm, or to help parties in selling their subdivision. Address W 96, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTAblished fruit commission house, a partner with from $2,000 to $5,000; an active, energetic man can secure a good business and control his own capital. Address K 27, care Chicago Tribune Company.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, TO manufacture an article that will pay 500 per cent and meet quick sale. Address, or call on D. BOURGEOIS, 19 Park-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead occupies only one-quarter the space of an ordinary bedstead, and is an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a parlor, library, dining room ... office. ... EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 351 West Madison-st.

100 VARIETIES OF CHAIRS; ALSO BEDsteads, bureaus, commodes, mattresses, etc., at manufacturers' lowest prices. ... EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 351 West Madison-st.

BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

Eighth Day of the Notorious Winnetka Divorce Suit.

A Suburban Butcher Tells All He Knows About Thompson's Attentions to Mrs. B.

The Secret History of the Contestant's Great Southern Tour.

A Gallant Spaniard and the Mate of a Steamer Rung into the Case.

The Testimony for Plaintiff Nearly All Produced.

The Blake divorce case drags along slowly, but there is a prospect that all the testimony for the complainant will be in to-day. Mr. Blake will be the last witness, and only a few depositions are to be read before he takes the stand. The court-room was filled all day yesterday, and the usual interest was manifested in the testimony.

TESTIMONY OF R. S. KINGHAM.

R. S. Kingham, sworn: I live at Winnetka; have lived there three years; I am a butcher. I know Mr. and Mrs. Blake, and Mr. Thompson. I have known Mrs. Blake by sight three years, and Thompson about the same time. I have seen them driving and walking together several times in April, 1870. I was not in Winnetka when she left, but remember the circumstance. I saw her riding with Thompson about a month before she went away. I could not tell how many times I saw them driving together, but I saw them several times. One time I saw them going toward Gross' Point. They were in a covered carriage; no one was with them. They were about a mile from Winnetka when I saw them. I have seen them driving around the town in the afternoon and evening. I have seen Mrs. Thompson with them and alone. It was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening; have seen them going toward the lake. Have seen them walking together, coming from Union Church; no one was with them. They were walking at a medium pace. Have seen them also at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning, walking near the depot. They were going north; then going east, which led toward the lake. There are trees and shrubbery there. This was in May, 1870. No one was with them. I know where Thompson lives; his house is about a hundred yards east of Mr. Blake's. I have seen Mrs. Blake go into Thompson's gate several times along all times of the day and evening. Have seen Thompson go to Blake's house at all times in the evening—5, 6, 7 o'clock. I have also seen him go in the morning. Have seen him go there when Mr. Blake was away. I couldn't say whether he went oftener when Mr. Blake was at home or away. I have seen him go there when he was at home. I do not know how long Thompson remained at Blake's house or Mrs. Blake staid at Thompson's. They walked together in different directions, but mostly I saw them near the depot; also near Mr. Blake's house; I have seen them near Mr. Wright's. The latest I saw them driving was 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening.

Cross-examined: My butcher-shop is about twenty yards from the depot. Blake's house is about 150 yards from the depot. I have seen other ladies and gentlemen in Winnetka walking together early in the morning and late at night; have seen them riding, too. Have seen Mrs. Blake riding with Mrs. Thompson alone; also Mr. Blake riding with Mrs. Blake several times. That was in the spring of 1869. The separation took place in June, 1870. I was in the country when it took place,—I guess pedling beef at Gross' Point. I believe I have seen others riding with Mrs. Blake than Thompson, but cannot recollect who they were. I saw the Blake carriage every day, and the children riding with Mrs. Blake, Mr. Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson. I did not keep any memoranda of what I saw. I was not watching Mrs. Blake. I was first asked four or five weeks ago to testify. Mr. Blake spoke to me. No one called my attention to the walks or drives before Mr. Blake. I made a statement to him in his barn. I was going by and he called me in. He asked me if I had seen Thompson and Mrs. Blake walking together. I told him I had, and he took it down in writing. I have seen other ladies walking with Mr. Thompson about the same time he was taking his walks with Mrs. Blake. There was nothing more unusual about them than other people I have seen walking about Winnetka. I did not speak to Thompson and Mrs. Blake, nor they to me. I was in sight. I supplied the Blake family with meat. Mr. Blake came for it several times; sometimes at 6 o'clock in the morning, and before that Thompson got his meat there, too.

Re-direct-examination: When I saw them going toward the woods early in the morning, they did not come to my shop and buy meat. I never saw Mr. Thompson and any other married lady except Mrs. Blake walking early in the morning.

Re-cross-examination: I have seen married ladies walking with men who were not their husbands, and thought nothing strange of it.

TESTIMONY OF M. L. CUTLER.

Martin L. Cutler, sworn: I reside in Albany, New York. I know the complainant and defendant; have known Mr. Blake about twenty-five years, and Mrs. Blake twelve years. I saw Mrs. Blake first at Port Washington, I think. Have seen her at Winnetka, in her husband's house, in August, 1868. My wife was with me. She is in Albany now, in poor health. While at Blake's house something was said about a Southern tour the following winter. Mr. Blake was not at home then. We remained there four or five days, and then went to Wisconsin, and upon returning found Mr. Blake at home. The Southern trip was carried out to a certain extent. The Blakes came to Albany about the 1st of January, 1869, and remained there one week. They visited me at my house. The tour was talked about there. We talked of going to Cuba, but as there was trouble there, we finally concluded to go down to New Orleans. We were to join the Blakes in New York about ten days later. They left before we did, and we met them in New York at the Metropolitan Hotel. The party remained there two or three days. While there I noticed that the Blakes did not eat together, and were not together so much as a man and wife ordinarily are. We all left New York together, and went to the Continental Hotel at Philadelphia, and stayed there two or three days. We then went to Baltimore and stopped at a hotel. I noticed nothing particular between the Blakes there. We went then to Richmond, I think. We went to Washington also, and stayed at Willard's Hotel for four days. While there we went to the Capitol. After looking around, Blake concluded to return to the hotel, and she refused to go. While walking around she would not walk with her husband. We came away, leaving her there, but I went back and took her to the hotel. I was present at the hotel table with them several times before and after the visit to the Capitol. Nothing particular occurred. We talked about going to the President's reception, and Mrs. Blake called her husband a fool. They went to tea by themselves, and me and my wife by ourselves. Blake came to me afterwards, and said his wife had insulted him, and he was afraid she would do it again if he went to the reception.

This evidence was stricken out, as Mrs. Blake was not present.

Witness continued: I told Mrs. Blake about it, and she said she wanted to go, and I told her I would go with her and Mr. Blake could go with my wife. This was agreed to and we went. I saw a Mrs. Wellington in Washington. She first saw Mr. and Mrs. Blake at the hotel, the afternoon before the reception. Mr. Blake and I had known her before. She came to the hotel and went to Mr. Blake's room, and was introduced to Mrs. Blake, and we had a conversation. Dressing was talked about. Blake made a suggestion, and Mrs. Blake said to her husband that she knew enough to dress herself, and Blake was a fool to mention it. Mrs. Wellington kept a trimming store. She remained about an hour. When she left, we said we would see her again. She did not call after that, but we all went to her rooms. We remained there half an hour. It was a friendly visit, and nothing unpleasant occurred. Mrs. Wellington asked us to call at her house, and we all went the first or second evening after the visit. We went there about 7 o'clock and staid until 11. This was the last time we met her. Mrs. Blake invited her and her daughter to visit Winnetka, and desired her to fix a time, as her husband was not always at home, and she would meet her at the depot. No time was fixed. After leaving Washington, we went to Richmond, and stayed a day or two. Nothing happened there. From there we went to Petersburg, thence to Charleston, thence to Savannah, thence to Jacksonville, in Florida. We stayed there a week, and something occurred. One afternoon, after dinner, a walk was proposed. Blake asked his wife to go, and she refused. Blake and I went out together. Mrs. Cutler was ill. We left Mrs. Blake on the verandah of the hotel. We were absent about an hour and a half. When we returned I did not see Mrs. Blake. There was a Spaniard at the hotel, and we saw him walking with Mrs. Blake up and down the verandah after we left the hotel. I do not think any of the party had seen the Spaniard before we got to Jacksonville. Our party sat at the table together at first, and the Spaniard was near us,—about four seats away. Mrs. Blake did not sit in the same place after the first time, but took a seat beside the Spaniard. She sat there as long as we remained at the hotel. Mr. Blake followed her, and sat alongside of her. One evening Mr. Blake said he was going to the Post Office, and did so. I remained with the ladies. The Spaniard was there, I think, or came up, and he and Mrs. Blake went walking around. They went out of my sight, but I do not know where they went. They walked around, enjoying themselves, I supposed. Blake came back while she was absent, and asked for her. I told him that she had gone walking with the Spaniard. He looked in the rooms for her, but could not find her. He remained with me and Mrs. Cutler until we retired, about half-past 9 o'clock. Up to that time Mrs. Blake had not returned. She went away with the Spaniard about 8 o'clock. I did not see her again that night. I think Blake went up stairs after we left him. I saw Mrs. Blake the next morning. We remained in Jacksonville two days, and then went up the St. John's River. Mr. Blake proposed it, and Mrs. Blake said she preferred not to go. She gave no particular reason, saying she preferred to stay in Jacksonville. Blake said he was determined to go, and that he had engaged rooms on the boat. Mrs. Blake then concluded to go. While on the boat, nothing transpired until our return trip. On the way back, at the table, Blake would pass her things, and she pushed them aside, saying she would help herself. This was noticed by the people at the table. We stopped at Enterprise, and a walk was proposed. Mrs. Blake refused to go, and upon our return, we saw her talking to the mate of the boat. She had made his acquaintance before we reached Enterprise. We were absent about an hour. I did not hear any conversation between Blake and his wife after we returned. We then went to Green Grove Springs, and remained there a day or two. Mr. Blake had a sick child, and he got aboard the boat and went to Jacksonville to see if there were any letters for him. I returned to the hotel, and told Mrs. Blake about it, at his request. He did not return, but we met him at Jacksonville. We remained there only a few hours, taking the boat around to Savannah. Mrs. Blake refused to go to the hotel in Jacksonville, and we left her on the boat. We returned about 9 o'clock. We stayed at Savannah about a day, and separated at a junction in Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. Blake going one way and we another. My wife was ill, and things had not been as pleasant as we anticipated. The parting between my wife and Mrs. Blake was cool. While we were with them Mr. Blake tried to make it pleasant for all the party.

The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and, upon reassembling, one of the jurors was absent, and delayed the proceedings about half an hour.

The examination of Mr. Cutler was then resumed. I recollect, at Winnetka, dining with Mr. and Mrs. Blake, and seeing a man who was called Thompson. We went to Rose Hill, and in going by a house there was a gentleman in the garden, and it was said that it was Thompson. Mr. Blake said Thompson was not a fit associate for ladies, and Mrs. Blake said he had better drop the conversation. I would not swear that Mrs. Blake called Mr. Blake a fool at the Wellington interview in Washington. The word fool was used many times on that trip.

Cross-examined: By Mr. Dow. I first made Blake's acquaintance in Albany, New York. He was a merchant. I, with others, succeeded him. He moved away directly after I bought him out. I was acquainted with his first wife. She lived there with him. I have been on intimate terms with him since. The Southern trip was first talked of in 1868. I believe Blake had been in the habit of visiting me. He was there in 1867, but I do not know that the trip was talked of then. I think he visited me when he lived in Lake Forest. I do not recollect that the trip was talked of at that time. When they came to Albany they remained a week. Their relations were friendly there as far as I know. She treated him kindly and considerately. In New York she did not go with him at all times. I do not deem it necessary that she should. There seemed to be a difference between them. Did not hear her call him a fool there. We went about in Philadelphia, but nothing occurred. Mr. Blake knew Mrs. Wellington in Albany. She attended store for him. She was unmarried at that time. She attended to the store about four years. I could not tell how long she had lived in Washington. I do not know whether Blake called on her. I went alone, I think, to see her the first time. *It is not a fact that Blake hunted her up first, and brought her to the hotel.* She came to the hotel herself, as far as I know. None of our party came with her. All the difficulties occurred after her visit. Blake did not know she was in Washington, to my knowledge. I did. My wife's deposition has been taken twice in this case. The first time was a year ago, and the last, last winter. I have seen her deposition since I have been here, but did not read it. I glanced over it since I left the witness stand this morning. I did not gain any information from it. Blake had it, and I looked over his shoulder. I might have said that I wanted to attend the inauguration of General Grant, and assigned that as a reason for leaving the Blakes in Georgia. We calculated to spend $1,500 apiece on the trip. I do not think Blake had spent all his when we parted, because I borrowed some from him, and he had some left. I do not remember how Mrs. Blake became acquainted with the Spaniard. He had some real estate in Florida, and he and Mr. Blake talked about it. I do not remember who introduced Mrs. Blake to him. He was seemingly an intelligent and well-behaved man. My wife talked with him. I did not think it was improper. The night Blake went to the Post Office we were sitting in the reception-room. My wife was not on the verandah. I knew she did not leave the room before we went to bed. We were in the room about half an hour or three quarters. The Post Office was about 20 rods away from the hotel. Blake was absent half an hour. I did not look after Mrs. Blake. She may have been sitting on the verandah. There were many people about the hotel. In the evening many were on the verandah, if it was warm. I do not remember the mate's name; he was neither very old nor very young. He was not a lad 17 years of age. The Captain was an old man. I do not recollect seeing other ladies talking to the mate. If I had seen my wife talking to him alone I would have considered it strange. I have not taken a particular interest in this case. Blake was in Albany a part of the time when my wife's first deposition was taken. I do not think he was there last winter. Something was said about the particulars. The principal points were talked over. He called my attention to many of them. I should not have remembered them if he had not refreshed my memory, which he did two or three times. I do not know that he talked to my wife about it. He might have done so. I never went on an excursion with the Blakes before the Southern trip. I first saw Mrs. Blake at Port Washington. She was willing to go with Blake to the Presidential reception, but he wouldn't go with her. We went to the hotel at Jacksonville on our return trip to get our baggage and see the friends we had there. It was Mrs. Blake who invited Mrs. Wellington to come to Winnetka. I think Blake did also. While at the Capitol, she said she wanted to stay a few moments longer in order to see the Capitol lighted up. I did not think it was out of the way. I am not sure whether Blake refreshed my memory about that.

MRS. CUTLER'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. Hervey then read the deposition of Mrs. Cutler. She lives at No. 163 North Pearl street, Albany, New York, and knows the parties to the suit. Had known Blake 24 years, and Mrs. Blake ten years. The families had interchanged visits. She visited the Blake's in August, '68, at Winnetka, and remained about a week. She heard a conversation between Blake and Mrs. Blake, in reference to Thompson. While riding in a carriage with them, Mr. Blake said that Thompson was not a fit associate for women, and Mrs. Blake said he had better stop the conversation. While at Winnetka she did not notice anything particular in their treatment of each other. Mr. Blake provided bountifully for his family. She noticed exhibitions of temper on the part of Mrs. Blake, but they were "merely fretting and pouting." After detailing the arrangements for the trip,—the same as her husband,—she states that while in Washington, on the day of the Presidential reception, Mrs. Blake's conduct toward her husband was very unlady-like. Mrs. Blake's relations with the Spaniard, at Jacksonville, did not excite any comment. They walked and talked together, and Mrs. B. told her he was very intelligent and wealthy. She saw Mrs. Blake and the mate talking together several times, but noticed nothing unusual in her conduct. Blake's conduct towards his wife, while on the trip, was kind and considerate; her conduct to him was not.

There were two questions and answers in the deposition which related to something anterior to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Blake, and Mr. Hervey desired to omit reading them, saying he did not want to bring in irrelevant matters.

The Court permitted him to skip them.

Mr. Dow saved the point.

The deposition was a very lengthy document, but it contained nothing beyond what had already been testified to by Mr. Cutler.

Mr. Dow read the cross-examination, in which she stated that Blake requested her to make the deposition.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WOMAN'S HOME.

The Chicago Times' Assault on the Management of the Home—The Story of Unbecoming Conduct on the Part of the Inmates Fearfully Exaggerated—Improprieties Always Punished.

The following appeared in the editorial column of the *Times* of yesterday:

The charges against the Woman's Home, which appear in another column, are published with reluctance, and only because they are communicated by [illegible] living in the vicinity. The institution is believed to be a worthy charity, and the occasional scandals which have reached the public heretofore have not been sufficient to dissipate this confidence or to prove that there has been any habitual laxity in the management. If it be true, however, that some of the inmates are in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and of conducting themselves in such a manner as to be an annoyance to the neighborhood, the responsibility must be devolved on the officers, and the public have a right to demand an immediate and thorough reform.

The charges preferred against the Woman's Home, of which the above is a mere mention, consist of scandalous improprieties of conduct by the inmates of the institution.

They were of a very serious nature, and compromised to a great extent the good character of the Home, which has had the reputation of exemplary management in the past.

The accusations at once invited investigation, and a reporter of THE TRIBUNE was sent to ascertain the real facts of the case. It was alleged that on Saturday night one of the inmates had appeared at a rear window of the institution, which is situated near the corner of Jackson and Halsted streets, in a state of nudity, to the entertainment and disgust of sundry pedestrians who were at the time passing on West Adams street, in the immediate rear of the house; also that the inmates were daily given to intoxication. After a thorough search as to the truthfulness of these allegations, by entertaining the statements of residents in the vicinity, as well as those of the inmates and managers of the institution, it was ascertained that the above charges, although having some truth for their foundation, can be easily explained away without leaving reproach upon the managers of this deserved public charity. The constraint of the officers, and almost invariably good subordination of the inmates, was found to be quite remarkable, considering the very large number in charge. There are at present 175 inmates under the oversight of the Superintendent and his subordinates. Many on entering are wholly unknown, and, as a consequence, numerous disreputable characters come under the care and watchfulness of the managers. But as soon as any impropriety of conduct is discovered, they are summarily and peremptorily discharged. The frequent dismissals, which are not generally registered upon the entry book, attest the truthfulness of this statement.

One instance of dismissal is shown where one of the girls working in the institution was discharged for becoming slightly intoxicated, and was afterward refused admittance to the Home as a boarder.

Also, another was summarily dismissed for appearing in the hall in a lewd and indecorous manner, while recently another was promptly discharged for admitting a gentleman to her room without the permission of the Matron of the Home. And numerous other cases might be cited, showing a zeal and promptness in punishing offenders which is highly commendable and meritorious. As to the general charge of drunkenness, it may be said that, occasional instances may come to light outside of the institution, which escape the vigilance of the officers, but where cases are discovered, they are severely reprimanded or peremptorily dismissed. The inmates, the majority of whom are of a modest and retiring nature, themselves testify to the exacting and rigid discipline which characterizes the administration of the Home. Where laxity is shown, it is through the unintentional indulgence of the officers.

The bath rooms and washing stands are all located in the rear of each story, and range along the rear windows, which overlook West Adams street.

The inmates are under strict injunctions to close the blinds or curtains previous to entering the bath or arranging their toilets. Through thoughtlessness, or may be sometimes intentional carelessness, the necessary precautions go unheeded, and as a consequence a scene occurs such as the one to which the attention of the public has been called. But wherever willfulness is discovered, condign punishment is extended to the evil doer—at least this particular case will receive its just deserts, as an investigation has been instituted, and deserved punishment will be meted out to the offender.

With the development of facts in the present case, it would hardly be just to charge the officers of the institution with a lamentable lack of discipline in the general management of the Home. Considering the difficulties with which they have to contend, much allowance should be made, and greater scandals with better facts to bear them out, must transpire in order to dissipate the confidence of the public in the management of this, one of the most charitable and deserving of our public institutions.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND FRENCH CONCERT.

The scenes that attended the first concert of the French Band were repeated last night at the Union Park Congregational Church. A crowd gathered about the building at an early hour, filling the walks, the streets, and the adjacent portions of the park. A few of the poor came in their carriages, and, taking eligible positions, remained quietly listening to the sweet strains that came through the windows, until the entertainment closed. The vestibule being more inaccessible than that of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, it was kept reasonably clear of intruders. The platform and other appointments of the auditorium were arranged after the manner of the initial concert, but more neatly and conveniently. The band was received with much *empressement* on its first appearance, the applause increasing in volume when M. Paulus appeared and bowed his acknowledgment to the audience with Gallic politeness. The programme was prefaced by "Hail Columbia" and "The Marseillaise," played by all the pieces, which educed a burst of patriotic and fraternal feeling. As the public has been already advised, the selections of the programme were the same as those already given on the South Side. If there was any appreciable difference in the quality of the music, it was in the *forte* passages, which were given with greater force and *abandon*. The cavatina from "Lucretia" was applauded noisily but not repeated. The duet from "Trovatore" was sung with finer effect, M. Sheik modulating his voice more carefully to suit the less powerful tones of the soprano. His efforts to mend the *tempo* of the composer could, however, hardly be considered as successful. As on the first occasion, the selections from Wagner and Rossini proved to be the chief favorites with the audience. In the *andante* the instruments built up their *crescendos* with the same grand effect, and in the overture the oboes, flute, and clarinets ravished the ear of the listener with delicious melody. Miss Goodall, free from the nervousness of a first performance, sang with greater energy and sweetness in "The Marseillaise," but the bells that preceded the rattle of musketry sounded faint, distant, and unwarlike. On the final selection played by the band, the notes of the piccolo were more exquisitely birdlike than ever, and aroused applause that would not be stayed until the number was finished. Speaking specifically, the "man who applauds" is a study for the curious observer, and should be made immortal in company with the man upon whom Victor Hugo has conferred that beneficent blessing on account of the celestial nature of his beaming smile. Your persistent and indiscriminate applauder is, in plain words, a pronounced nuisance, and, as such, should be abated. The band having given us good earnest of what it can do in the way of overtures, should, before it leaves, give us a symphony, a class of composition whose wider range of emotions and broader purpose would test their capacity thoroughly. Mr. Flagler played the organ accompaniments with quiet taste and unobtrusiveness.

The following is the programme for this and to-morrow evening:

1. March—"Salutation to America." .... Ambroise Thomas
2. Solo for flute .... Demeresman
   M. Elie.
3. Fantasia—"Faust." .... Gounod
4. Trio—"Attila."
   Miss Annie Goodall, Mr. E. Shultz, and Sig. Farini.
5. Solo for cornet .... Arban
   M. Sylvestre.
6. Fantasia—"Lucia" .... Donizetti
7. Overture to "Zampa" .... Herold
   Clarinet solo by M. Pares.
8. "La Marseillaise," repeated by special request. Miss Annie Goodall, with full band, church bells, and cannon.

A VACATION POSTPONED.

Mayor Medill Concludes to Remain in the City—He Explains to Alderman McGrath Why He is Compelled to Forego His Contemplated Visit to the Lake Superior Country.

No doubt the scallawag Aldermen who, at the last meeting of the Common Council, put forward McGrath as acting Mayor during Mayor Medill's proposed absence, thought they were doing a smart thing. Taking advantage of a meeting of the Council, from which many of the respectable members were absent, they succeeded in outvoting that element, and placed at the head of the City Government an Alderman who is now under indictment for bribery and corruption. It was a capital opportunity to demonstrate their sympathy for a brother Alderman, who, for the small matter of the alleged taking of bribes, had been made to feel the iron hand of the law. So they elected McGrath Acting Mayor, and went home satisfied with having once more worsted what they are fond of calling the "aristocratic" (honest and respectable) wing of the Council. But they reckoned without their host. They forgot that a certain gentleman who has an office in the City Hall building might not regard their performance with the same degree of jubilant satisfaction felt by Busse, Buehler, Whitaker, Clarke, and Powell, and the rest of the individuals of whose official acts the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court had taken cognizance most annoying. It does not seem to have occurred to the sixteen sympathizers that Mayor Medill might have a word to say. They knew he could not veto the action of the Council in electing McGrath, and they were happy in the belief that the thing was fixed.

The "aristocrats" were deeply chagrined at the defeat of their candidate, Alderman Bond, and yesterday morning several of them called upon Mayor Medill, and expressed their disgust at the turn affairs had taken. His Honor seemed to feel perfectly easy on the subject. He had hit upon the simplest possible mode of getting out of the dilemma, and of frustrating the attempt to place in the Mayor's chair, though temporarily, a man under indictment for bribery. He had quietly made up his mind not to leave the city at all, but to remain at his post and protect the interests of the people of Chicago, though he were compelled to deny himself the short season of rest and recreation which he had promised himself, and of which he was so much in need. This announcement occasioned great satisfaction among the honorable and respectable element of the Council, who, though sorry to have the Mayor deprived of his brief respite from official labors, were exceedingly glad to know that McGrath and his clique had been so completely checkmated.

McGrath somehow received an intimation that something of interest, if not of advantage, could be learned by an interview with Mayor Medill, and accordingly sought a private conference. He was informed by the Mayor that, owing to circumstances which had transpired since the sending of his message to the Common Council, he had determined not to take any vacation at present, but would remain in Chicago and continue to fulfil the functions of the Mayoralty. McGrath saw the point at once, and expressed regret that he should have been made instrumental in depriving the Mayor of his needed recreation and rest. Mr. Medill replied that he, too, was sorry to be compelled to dissent from the action of the Council, but his duty toward the citizens of Chicago, as well as his sense of decency and propriety, would not permit him to turn over the Mayoralty into the hands of a man occupying such an equivocal position before the public. He added, that in the matter of the pending indictment charging him with bribery, he (McGrath) had not manifested that desire for prompt and thorough investigation which would seem natural under the circumstances, and that, in thus putting himself forward for a prominent position at the hands of the Council, he had chosen to bring to a public issue the question of his standing, and he must abide consequences which he might have foreseen. This much, and more of the same general character, transpired during the brief interview, the result of which was to convince Mr. McGrath that it was one thing to be elected Acting Mayor, and quite another thing to act.

The Mayor will notify the Council, at its next meeting, of his intention to remain in the city for the present, and that will end the matter.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

What to Do with Ogden Slip.

A deputation of interested property-owners, made up of Murry Nelson, Henry Hoffer, C. C. Hardee, Alderman Schmitz, Louis Ramp, and Fred. Franz, waited upon Mayor Medill, yesterday, for the purpose of urging upon him the necessity of prompt and vigorous action with reference to the terribly filthy condition of the Ogden Slip. Their views as to the urgent necessity of the case were fully shared by the Mayor, who told them that the only question was, not whether it shall be done, but how it shall be done. His opinion was, after investigating the case thoroughly, that the only way to purify Ogden Slip was through the Board of Public Works, who have the power to dredge out the slip, paying for the work out of the appropriation for dredging the river and harbor. When the vast volume of impurity shall have been removed from the bottom of the slip, it will then rest with the city authorities to prevent, if possible, a renewal of the foul animal deposits which have rendered it a nuisance, and, in case the rendering establishments in that vicinity shall continue to make the slip the receptacle for their refuse, then they should be prosecuted for damages, and enjoined from further offences of that character against the public health. The Mayor has come to the conclusion that the chief origin of the awful stench which is wafted over the city by every southwest wind is the rendering and slaughtering establishment of Reid & Sherwin, who have wholly neglected to act upon the rendering regulations adopted by the Board of Health, and who have announced their intention to resist all efforts on the part of the city authorities to prevent them from running their establishment in their own way. The Mayor advised the deputation of gentlemen to lay the matter before the Board of Health, and the result of their conference with that body will be found in another column.

A Suicide Prevented.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Officer Householder, stationed at Randolph street bridge, observed a man sitting on the railing of the bridge, with his feet hanging over the water. The individual was acting very strangely. Every now and then he would make the sign of the cross upon his breast and fore head and would alternate this movement by casting his eyes up to heaven, as though he longed to fly there if he only had wings, or a balloon, or something of that sort. Householder ran up to him and grabbed him by the collar just in time to prevent him from throwing himself into the murky water beneath. The officer took him before Justice Scully, who fined him $10 for disorderly conduct. He gave the name of Michael Herbert, and stated that he was anxious to end his life, because his old father, who resides somewhere in Prussia, was not able to send him money, of which he stands in need. He did not deny that he did earn and can earn $2 and $2.50 per day carrying a hod. Michael, to all appearances, is an able-bodied loafer whom a little Bridewell discipline will benefit.

An Unique Demand.

A resident of the North Division, whose name, strangely enough, could not be given by anybody about Police Headquarters, called upon the Board of Police yesterday and inquired if he was not entitled to claim damages from the city for the following reasons: On the morning of the 10th of July, when the fire was devouring the North Side, a police officer took away his horse and express wagon from in front of his residence, and used them in removing a sick woman who was in danger of losing her life in the flames. Complainant claims that by reason of the officer's act, his household goods were entirely destroyed, and he himself received slight bodily injury; wherefore, he asks the city to indemnify him. The Commissioners sent for District Attorney Stiles, and asked for his opinion in the matter. It was very brief and pointed, viz., that no jury in the world would allow a cent of damages under the circumstances.

Inquests on Unusual Cases.

Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At the corner of Dexter street and Ashland avenue, on the body of Winfield Van[illegible], who was struck by lightning and instantly killed, at half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon while riding home in his wagon to dinner. The accident occurred when he was within a few blocks of his residence. At No. 287 Twenty-third street, on the body of Alexander Young, an employe at Fox & Howard's yard, who was killed by lightning while carrying a bar of iron across the yard. The verdict in both cases was death from lightning. Persons who were in the vicinity of the places where the accidents occurred report that they felt the shocks severely.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, optician, 124 State street, corner Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, July 16, 1872.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding	71 F.	......	......	To 8 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	74	29.09	S. W. g.	
2:00 p. m.	76	29.12	N. E. g.	.28
7:00 p. m.	71	29.17	N. E. h.	inches.

Everything.

There will be a mass meeting of the Knights of Pythias, this evening, at No. 108 South Clinton street.

—Saloon licenses to the number of 1,486 have been issued up to date by the City Clerk under the new law.

—The Caledonian Rifles will meet at 8 this evening, at No. 117 West Monroe street, corner of Desplaines.

—The graduating exercises of the Cook County Normal and Training School will occur at Englewood on Friday next, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

—The Ada Street Methodist Episcopal Church will give a basket picnic Friday at the Fair Grounds, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Road.

—During the winter, a couple of the chief theatres of Chicago are to be sanctified by Sunday evening religious services. Professor Swing has secured McVicker's Theatre, and Laird Collier, Aiken's.

—A meeting of the Greeley and Koerner Club of the Eighth Ward will be held at Link's saloon, corner Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, this (Wednesday) evening. Speeches will be made in German and English.

—McDonald's grocery store, at the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of goods valued at $50, besides money to the amount of $25.

—While looking out of a second-story window at the fire in Populorum's tannery, yesterday morning, Herman Smoling, of No. 555 Milwaukee avenue, lost his balance, and fell to the ground. His right leg was broken below the knee.

—In the article in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, written by Mrs. D. F. Groves, entitled "The Jesuits," the word "Canassa" appears three times. It was a misprint, and should have been "Canossa," a town of some historical importance in Northern Italy.

—The work on the new Lake Tunnel was begun Monday at the shore end, about seventy-five feet from the well of the present tunnel. The shaft at the crib will be soon begun on. The entire work is expected to be finished in 1875.

—The regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Union, will be held at the room No. 758 Michigan avenue to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested, as important changes in the constitution of the Society are to be considered.

—At 9 o'clock on Monday evening a man named John Taylor was knocked down by three men at the corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue, and robbed of $17. He acknowledges having been intoxicated, and claims that he was followed by the thieves out of a saloon at the corner of the above thoroughfares.

—Bids for printing their forthcoming Eleventh Annual Report were yesterday opened by the Board of Public Works, as follows: D. & C. H. Blakely (*Evening Post* job office), $865.40; Jameson & Morse, $913.40; R. R. Donnelly, $945.70; Welch, Bigelow & Co., Cambridge, Mass., $1,350. No award of the contract has been made.

—The residence of William Baird, No. 444 South Dearborn street, was entered by a sneak thief on Monday forenoon, at about 10 o'clock, Mrs. Baird being absent at the market at the time. The intruder took a pair of pants, $13 in money, and exchanged his old hat for a much better one, which he found in the house. No arrest has been made.

—Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke were the only members of the Board of Police present at the meeting of yesterday. The business transacted was of no importance to the public. The charges against Officers Patrick O'Day and Cornelius Dwyer were dismissed, the prosecuting witness failing to appear. It was decided that Officer E. Quinlan should be tried for some trivial offence on next Friday, and the meeting adjourned.

—William Ohloff, a carpenter employed on a building at the northwest corner of Harrison and State streets, fell from the first floor to the basement, yesterday afternoon, breaking his right leg and shoulder, and fracturing his skull. He was taken to the County Hospital, and examined by the doctors in charge. They consider his recovery impossible. The accident happened while Ohloff was hoisting joists, which were so heavy as to overbalance him.

—The Board of Directors of the Benevolent Association of the Paid Fire Department held a meeting at the Williams engine house, on West Lake street, last evening. Expense bills for the relief of sick and the burial of deceased members, amounting to about $250, were audited. The Board then entered into a private discussion on insurance matters, principally pertaining to stock and policies purchased previous to the fire. The debate was devoid of interest to the general public.

—Colonel Thomas J. Kinsella, formerly a prominent resident of this city, could be seen about the Custom House yesterday. He will remain here long enough to visit his numerous friends. Mr. Kinsella is in the service of the Government as a Special Treasury Agent. He has been very successful in this difficult line of business, and is detailed to straighten the most mixed-up financial matters. Of late he has been looking after the interests of the Government in New Orleans, where great frauds have been committed upon the Treasury Department, and has succeeded in bringing order out of chaos, and in punishing the guilty parties.

—W. H. Young, proprietor of the omnibus line bearing his name, was before Justice Daggett, yesterday, on the charge of cruelty to animals. The complainants, Messrs. Shortall and John H. Dwight, had been passengers in one of his vehicles, and had observed another one pass by which was drawn by a horse that had a sore upon its body as large as a man's hand. The driver, they claimed, grossly insulted them when they spoke to him about the animal's condition. Mr. Young stated to the Court that the sore which the complainants had noticed was a sort of boil which did not cause the horse pain or incapacitate it for work. The Justice fined the accused $10. It is probable that an appeal will be taken.

—Detective Schumann arrived from Joliet yesterday, having in custody a German known as Schneider, *alias* Simon, who is charged with having stolen Mr. Haughteling's horse and buggy from Chapman's dock, on Saturday evening. He drove to Joliet, where the vehicle was found in a quarry and the horse in a neighboring pasture, by the Marshal of the town. The latter official arrested Schneider on suspicion of being a horse thief, and notified the Chief of Police here of his action. The prisoner is endeavoring to make it appear that he is suffering from the popular criminal malady of the day, insanity, but a glance at him will show that this is but an exhibition of shrewdness and cunning. He is locked up at the Armory.

—Paul Populorum & Bros., proprietors of the steam tannery on Elston road, which was burned down at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as reported in THE TRIBUNE, estimate their loss on building and stock at $8,400. Insurance on building, $2,000 in the North Missouri; on machinery, $500 in same Company; on stock, $2,000 in the German, of Erie, and $500 in the Ætna. T. F. Wheeler had $7,000 worth of stock in the tannery. He places his loss at $4,000; insurance, $4,000. Suspicion of incendiarism attaches to Sebastian Heimerstell, an employe of an adjacent tannery, who, while intoxicated on Monday afternoon, predicted the destruction of Populorum & Bro.'s establishment before morning. It is claimed that the fires in the building were carefully extinguished before the workmen left at 6 o'clock.

The Nuisance Question.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: What is the use to call for "Health Officers?"

Vacant lot No. 190 West Lake street has been reeking with filth and concentrated pestilence for months past. The Board of Health have repeatedly been notified of its existence. They send a man to look at it. He says it's bad!—very bad!—and takes another sniff of it, apparently enough to supply the full Board when he returns to the office.

P. S.—The man never reported to the office; he died before he got there. NOSEGAY.

CHICAGO, July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some weeks since, in your valuable daily, was published a notice of a nuisance on Franklin street, concerning furniture that had been lodged in the street. Policemen at the Twelfth-Street Station House take no notice when applied to, and even the ditch scrapers pass by on the other side. In this time of sickness, I beg, Mr. Editor, you will tell us what course to pursue to get rid of this nuisance. I am, sir,

AN UNFORTUNATE OWNER ON THIS STREET.

CHICAGO, July 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Have we a Health Officer in this city? If there is one, why is it that he does not attend to his duty? A dead horse has been lying in front of the premises, No. 509 Warren avenue, since Saturday. Within thirty feet of the carcass is a house containing sick people. The case was reported to the Board of Health Monday morning, and as yet no steps have been taken to remove the nuisance. Is the Health Officer asleep?

WILLIAM BROWN, 509 Warren avenue.
WM. SWINBURN, 507 Warren avenue.

CHICAGO, July 16.

Political Slanders.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Journal* having attacked me, to injure the party, and my reply to them having been in their hands two days without being published, I respectfully ask you to give it a place in your paper. Truly yours,

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

Charles L. Wilson, Esq., Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an electioneering slander, intended for myself, which appears in your *Journal* of Saturday. I, for once, depart from the rule adopted by me, not to notice such slanders, and pronounce the statement made by you to be a *malicious falsehood*. I do not believe the cause of Mr. Greeley can be injured by slandering any of his supporters. I am poor; you are rich. Your attacks can only injure me, not the party. Truly yours,

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

CHICAGO, July 15.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat—Advancing tendency; red, $1.75@1.80; white, $1.90 @2.00. Rye at 78c. Corn firmer; yellow, [illegible]. Oats active at [illegible].

FOREIGN.

Military Investigation of the Late Disgraceful Escapade of Consul-General Butler.

News from the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, and Australia.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, July 16.—A military commission is now sitting to inquire into the affair between Consul General Butler and the Khedive's officers. Generals Loring and Reynolds and Major Campbell testify to the circumstances, which, in their judgment, clearly show that the affray was premeditated by Butler and his friends, and that their purpose was to take the life of Major Campbell. The latter was dangerously wounded. Butler left Alexandria in a mail steamer this morning.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, June 6.—The Park Island Colleagues been have re-elected, and expect to meet in Parliament with a working majority. They have partially arranged a border customs treaty, and only requires legislative sanction.

"New York" (?) arrived by the mail steamer and held a levee Tuesday, which was largely attended.

The Executive has decided to enforce the extreme penalty of the law on Nickols and Lester, who have made full confession.

Splendid copper mines have been discovered near Broadwood and Coro. The yield of the mines has decreased from want of water. Gold returns good.

A special audit of Government accounts shows considerable deficits in the public revenue.

The steamer Clarence, hence from Grafton, was totally wrecked on the 2d. Passengers and crew saved.

The ship Young Australia was lost, a few hours after leaving Brisbane for London, with a cargo of 1,460 bales of wool and other products; insured.

The coal export trade is increasing, but scarcity of tonnage is preventing the execution of orders.

The Chamber of Commerce published a protest against Parliament ratifying the California mail contract made by Duffy, whose Ministry being defeated on the question of improper patronage, his resignation followed. Francis, the new Premier, annuls the negotiations with Webb. Vogel will call for tenders for alternate service by the Cape of Good Hope.

Scarcity of water is causing great losses to the squatters.

Parliament has again passed a resolution ignoring the English Government order respecting precedence of religious dignitaries in the South Sea Islands.

Commander Meade, of the United States steamship Narragansett, has formally assumed the protectorate of Tutuila, whose private company was formed to work the plantation. The promoters allege receiving promises of differential duty on produce shipped to the United States.

Gordon, a missionary to Enromeaga, was murdered by the natives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 16.—Miss Kellogg achieved a great success in "La Traviata" on Saturday, being recalled five times. The London journals unanimously concede that she is perfect. She has received the congratulations of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

QUEENSTOWN, July 16.—Arrived—the steamship Abyssinia, from New York.

LONDON, July 17, 3 a. m.—Admiral Alden, U. S. N., who has been visiting this city, rejoined his fleet, yesterday, at Spithead. The fleet will sail for Antwerp and Hamburg.

An influential meeting of Roman Catholics was held in this city last night, the Duke of Norfolk presiding. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the Italian Government toward the Papal authorities, and condemning the recent law passed by the German Parliament, proscribing the Jesuits.

Lord Francis Napier, who succeeded the late Earl Mayo, as Governor General of India, *pro tem*, has been created a Peer of the United Kingdom, under the title of Baron Ettrick.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 16.—The Board of Arbitration met to-day. A large quantity of printed matter was submitted to the Board and exchanged by the agents of Great Britain and the United States. No other business was done, the Court adjourning after a session of less than thirty minutes duration. There is no reason to anticipate a further delay in the proceedings, nor is any lengthy controversy expected.

CANADA.

LONDON, Ont., July 16.—The case of Dr. Rufus Bratton, who was abducted from Canada on the 4th of June, and taken to South Carolina, came up on a writ of remand to-day. Bratton arrived here on Saturday, but kept himself concealed, when he made his appearance, to the great suprise of the defendant. His testimony shows that Cornwall, the prisoner, laid violent hands upon him, on Waterloo street, handcuffed him, with the assistance of the cab-driver, and thrust him into the cars; and that he protested to the last, and only yielded because he relied on British justice to sustain him in the end. The case was further remanded.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 16.—Valmaseda has left for Spain, accompanied by his staff.

The newspaper *L'Espana* has suspended.

General Lano, commander at Fort Cabonoe, or Moro Castle, returns to Spain.

Fort Monarca, at Neuvatis, was struck by lightning on the night of the 10th, and the magazine was exploded. Seven soldiers were killed. One rifled cannon was carried fifty yards from the embrasure.

The Cuban Civil Government has granted Coolies the right to return to China on certain conditions.

The *Diario* pronounces the Pioneer a pirate, and asserts that the commander of the Moccasin decided her status when he captured her.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, July 14.—The Legislature having been in session eight weeks, it has been hinted to that honorable body that it must get through in two weeks more or they will be sent home. There has been appropriated $116,000 for payment of the Hawaiian Hotel; $80,000 for a propeller; $12,000 for the support of a Government paper—the *Gazette*—and several other large sums for different objects. The public debt will be quite large for this country.

An attachment has been issued by the Supreme Court at the instance of the Attorney General, against the steamer Nebraska, consequent upon the introduction by her of the small-pox on her arrival from San Francisco in May last. The agents for the Webb Line gave the necessary bonds to enable her to proceed on her voyage.

Captain Mammem, and fourth officer Rose, of the whaling bark Onward, from Sydney, were murdered by natives at Gowen's Island, Solomon's Group. Several of the crew were wounded.

ILLINOIS.

Suicide of an Old Citizen—Rain.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, July 16.—An old citizen of Scott County, named Charles Wheaden, committed suicide in the woods on his farm, near Exeter, on Friday last, by taking laudanum. He leaves a family. Recent pecuniary losses drove him to the rash act.

Heavy rains fell here and in the surrounding country last night and to-day.

A Woman Shot by Her Husband—Horse Thief Arrested—Excursion.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 16.—A coal miner, named Harry Harris, at Hollis, seven miles from here, shot his wife last night, inflicting wounds from which the woman will hardly recover. It seems that Harris' wife had ordered a saloon-keeper to sell her husband no more liquor. Harris finding this out, went home, raised a fuss with his wife, and seizing a shot gun discharged it at her. Harris was brought here and lodged in jail to await the result of her injuries.

A supposed horse thief, named Daniel Touley, was arrested here, to-day, and lodged in jail until he could give a good account of himself.

An excursion party leave, to-night, for Chicago, to attend the concert of the French band.

Weather still very hot.

Abandoned—The Temperance Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, July 16.—The little boat Dolly Varden, with which Captain Julius Chambers attempted to navigate the Mississippi from Lake Itasca to the Gulf, arrived here to-day and was shipped South on board a steamboat, Captain Chambers having become tired of his undertaking.

The champions of temperance have organized a Union to secure the enforcement of the new liquor law, and are raising a fund to defray the expenses of prosecuting delinquents.

The Saratoga Races—Longfellow Beaten.

SARATOGA, July 16.—The attendance at the races was large, and the excitement over the Longfellow and Bassett race was great. The Saratoga stakes for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Gov. Bowie's Catesby, in 1:17 1-2.

The Saratoga Cup, 2 1-4 miles, was won by Bassett, beating Longfellow a length. Time, 3:59. The start for the cup took place at the head of the stretch for the first quarter, Harry Bassett leading Longfellow one length as they were commencing the two miles, Defender being four lengths behind, and never after in the race. Longfellow ran lapped on Bassett. He only reached Bassett's head on commencing the last mile, and was finally beaten one length, after running one of the gamest races known, and in remarkably short time. It is said Longfellow is badly cut in the leg from one of his plates turning.

The third race, for 3 year olds, 1 1-2 miles, resulted in a dead-heat between Buckland and Gray Planet, Jury third, Piedmont fourth. Time, 2:43 1-2.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16.—It is the opinion of racing men that Longfellow will never run a race again, although he will be most valuable in stud. During his running to-day for the cup, one of his plates twisted round and cut his other foot and leg badly. The plate was broken in two, and the leg disabled, and yet Longfellow gallantly ran the race out, to the wonder of all turf men.

FIRES.

Destruction of the Agricultural Works at Piqua, O.—Loss, $50,000—Fires Elsewhere.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PIQUA, O., July 16.—The most disastrous fire that has visited Piqua for years occurred this morning, and resulted in the complete destruction of the Piqua Agricultural Works, owned by Offeral, Daniels & Co. The fire was first discovered at about 2 o'clock this morning, and was then under such headway that all idea of extinguishing it was at once abandoned, and the efforts of our citizens were bent to the task of hindering its further progress. By almost superhuman exertions, the machine shops of Rowdle Bros, although but ten feet from the burning buildings, were saved, sustaining a trifling damage in the way of broken windows, scorched cornices, &c. No lives were lost, notwithstanding the falling of the massive brick walls amidst the throngs of people. The origin of the fire is still a matter of speculation, some believing it to be the work of incendiaries, while others are of the opinion that it may have been occasioned by the spontaneous combustion of oiled rags. The former is, however, the most generally accepted hypothesis. The loss will probably reach $50,000, with $11,700 insurance, placed as follows: Dayton (O.) Insurance Company, $2,000; Firemens', $3,500; Miami Valley, $2,200; and the Dayton, $4,000. The loss is a serious one to our city, but with characteristic energy the firm have at once secured new shops, whereby they will be enabled to continue their business, and thus obviate the great suffering which would result if the large number of mechanics in their employ should be thrown out of work. An idea of the rapidity with which the flames spread may be gained, when we mention the fact that nothing whatever was saved from the building, even the workmen losing all their tools. The total losses sustained by Piqua from fires in the last five years have probably not exceeded two thousand dollars.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—About 9 o'clock this evening a fire broke out in the second story of the large soap and candle establishment of Johnson & Jones, corner of West Water and Fowler streets. Nearly the entire stock was consumed. Loss on stock estimated at $75,000; on building, $15,000. Unable to obtain the origin of the fire or amount of insurance.

RISING SUN, Md., July 16.—A fire broke out here to-day, which destroyed the Maryland House and outbuildings, old foundry, one dwelling, coach shop, stable, and a large amount of patterns. Part of the hotel furniture was destroyed. Loss, $40,000, with small insurance.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Opera Hall and Post Office building adjoining, on Ohio street, Sedalia, Mo., were burned yesterday. The loss is $40,000; insured for $20,000.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 16.—A fire at Oconto last night, destroyed 500 cords of wood and a large number of telegraph poles, belonging to the Northwestern Railroad Company. An incendiary is suspected to have done the mischief.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—A fire at Piqua, at 3 o'clock this morning, burned the the threshing machine factory of Farrel, Daniels & Co. Loss $40,000; insurance, $12,000.

The Knife.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 16.—Jerry Woods and Fred. Roiler had a difficulty on the Raleigh road, just outside the city, last night, during which Woods stabbed Rollen, inflicting a wound from which he died. Woods escaped.

On last Sunday, Major W. H. Lockett, engineer of the Ripley Railroad, was stabbed and killed at Middleton, Tenn., by Conductor McKnight, of the Mississippi Central Railroad, who fled afterwards, and is still at large.

A Defaulter.

BOSTON, July 14.—Hiram A. Daniell's late Treasurer of the Wilton Manufacturing Company, whose mills at East Wilton, N. H., were destroyed by fire, is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $40,000. By his defalcation, numerous persons who have trusted him with their property, among whom are widows and orphans, are sufferers, to what extent is not publicly known.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 16.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed.

CANAL—Passed in—Orion, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago. Passed out—Nothing.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

C. W. Wilkinson, editor of the *Democrat*, at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, announces himself for the Legislature.

—The wheat harvest has commenced, and the crop was so far matured that little danger need be apprehended.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

—Samuel Roper, editor of the Golconda *Herald*, died last week of consumption. He was an elderly man, and long a resident of Pope County.

—Whitehall can boast of a sensation second to none in the country. Last Tuesday evening, John Morrissey (not the New York Congressman) and W. A. Conchman, both married men, with numerous children, eloped with the wife of John Fraber. The result of this is two disconsolate grass widows, one deserted grass widower, and three divorce suits on the *tapis*.

—Wallie Wright, the Rock Island Artillery boy, has died of wounds received at Galva on the Fourth.

—Gangs of men are now at work on the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Narrow Gauge Railroad, all the way from Galena to the Wisconsin line—ten miles out.

—John F. Dora, of Coles County, sold, last week, to Alexander Mann, of Paris, 107 head of cattle at $5.75 per hundred, which amounted, in the aggregate, to $10,000.

WISCONSIN.

The Trustees of Olivet Church, Milwaukee, offer to sell to Plymouth Church for $25,000.

—The Milwaukee *News* says:

The facts about the Lodi Road and about the Fond du Lac Air Line (so called), are as follows: The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has executed a contract with the Northwestern Union Railroad Company to build both the Fond du Lac line and the Lodi line when $500,000 of local aid shall be secured, and this contract has not been in any way modified, amended or changed. But the Chicago & Northwestern Company has concluded to proceed immediately with the construction of the Fond du Lac line, on the strength of the fact that something like $300,000 of aid has been secured for that. They will push the work and complete the road as quickly as possible. The road will run to West Bend, thence to Mayville, and thence to Oakfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The Lodi road is under contract to be built when the terms of the contract are complied with.

—The Beef Slough Company are well satisfied with the success of operations on the Chippewa River, and will go ahead with the work. Already over thirty million feet of logs have been rafted out, and it is estimated there are about seventy-five million feet of logs in the slough.

IOWA.

Cedar Rapids is preparing for the State Fair by building an amphitheatre capable of accommodating 5,000 people.

—A. Spaulding, of Cedar Falls, has the contract of piling and bridging for 160 miles on the Iowa Pacific Railroad. Grading on that road is being pushed with energy.

—The first hotel in Afton was built in 1855, by Mr. Collins. It has since been used as a wheelwright's shop, a gunsmith's shop, a Court House, where the first lawsuit in Afton was tried, and now it is to be converted into an ice house.

MINNESOTA.

Engineers are to take the field, on the 20th, for a new and very critical transit and topographical survey of the region of country west of the Missouri River, on the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—Otto Troost's flouring mill at Minnesota City, near Winona, will be made, by enlargement, the largest in the State, with a capacity of 300 barrels a day.

MICHIGAN.

Judge Patchin, of Detroit, has postponed the matter of an injunction of the railway bridge over the Detroit River, between Grosse Isle and Trenton, until Sept. 17, saying, that no injury to the public would be likely to result from any proceedings which the Bridge Company were likely to take during the interval. It is insisted that, if the Canada Southern build a bridge at Trenton, others will soon be constructed at Detroit, St. Clair, and Port Huron.

THE TERRITORIES.

An exploring expedition is now near Sherman Station, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, sent out by the Government of the United States, to make observations for the purpose of determining whether or not it be advisable to erect an Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory in that neighborhood. The party is composed of the following gentlemen: General R. D. Cutts, Assistant United States Coast Survey, chief of the party; and aid. B. A. Colonna, United States Coast Survey; Professor C. A. Young and C. F. Emerson, of Dartmouth College; C. K. Wead, of Malone, New York; and a Sergeant and ten men from Fort D. A. Russell.

Thirty-one Persons Poisoned with Icecream.

From the Newcastle (Pa.) Courant.

On the evening of the 3d inst., Mr. Isaac Aults, of New Wilmington, Lawrence County, made quite a large quantity of ice cream, expecting to supply some picnics on the Fourth. A number of citizens of the village, knowing of the fact, purchased of it on the evening of the 3d, and partook of it. In half an hour to an hour from the time, every one was sick, with all symptoms of poison. Physicians were summoned, some sending as far as New Castle. The physicians pronounced them cases of poison, but were unable to determine by what substance. Many of the patients, it was feared, would die; but we believe all have recovered. It is unfortunate that when Mr. Aults discovered that his cream was poison, he threw away all that was left of it, instead of preserving it so that an analysis could be made. Whether the poison was in the flavoring extract or had got in some other way, is a mystery which may be solved hereafter.

THE DETROIT RIVER TUNNEL.

Its Progress—Fifty-four in the Shade—A Cool Retreat—Seething, Surging Sulphur Springs—Difficulties and Dangers of the Work.

From the Detroit Post, July 15.

The fact is generally known that Detroit River Tunnel has been commenced, but how much progress has been made, in what manner it is being constructed, and even a definite knowledge of its locality, are subjects of information not possessed by many.

We have previously mentioned the principal features of the work and from time to time the changes that had taken place. A short recapitulation of them, as well as description of the manner and mode of working, may not be uninteresting.

The first step was the purchasing of a suitable site, which, after considerable delay, was made near the Great Western's slip, not far from the Milwaukee elevator. A coffer-dam was formed, and through this the heavy iron shaft sunk until a depth of 130 feet was reached. Then commenced the lateral excavations, which have been continued until between 800 and 900 feet of the drainage tunnel is completed. The tunnel is a wooden structure of perhaps 30 feet square. In the center of it has been built a sort of tower which rises above the roof several feet, in appearance very much like the usual mining and oil well shaft structures. From this leads a sort of wooden trough, to which the buckets of clay from the tunnel below are first brought and then poured through to the ground below.

Entering the engine house with the thermometer at 95, or thereabouts, the temperature seems a little uncomfortable. One can then gaze down into the cool retreat below, at the bottom of the shaft, and fervently desire to be immediately let down in its depths.

Descensus averni is said to be easy. So is the descent in the tunnel-shaft, but it must be confessed it is slightly dirty. But being provided with a pair of army boots whose upper regions came far above the knees—giving one the appearance of having been foundered in a sea of leather—then donning a pair of "overalls," the original color of which is very uncertain, now vying in shades with Joseph's famous coat; then robing the body with a blouse, the preparation for descent is finished. A jump into a swinging bucket and a cry of "Let her go," and the series of revolutions are commenced. A whir-rr as the steel rope which holds the bucket passes over its cylinder, and a few rotary motions are all that is noticed until you land at the bottom of the shaft.

It was hot summer, simmering and seething, when the start was made. With the mercury at the bottom of the shaft indicating but 54 degrees, you simply wonder how you could ever have thought of being warm.

The water oozing up under your feet naturally causes the inquiry as to whence is the source. You learn that it is from the well—over which you are standing—into which the leakage goes, and is pumped out by the engines above. The well is ten feet deep, and ample to hold all that runs into it. As the surface on which you stand is a sort of white cementy-looking paste, of the consistency of pudding, and looks as though you might easily "stump" through, you involuntarily move along and sit down in the tunnel's entrance.

The distant rumbling of a car gives notice of its approach toward the tunnel's entrance, so while awaiting it an opportunity is given to investigate a sort of *cul de sac* run into the earth directly away from the river, fifty feet long, and bricked up the same as the opposite side. At the end is a small dome, a little higher than the arch itself. A few inches to the left of the centre is the end of the artesian tube. This was sunken to enable a straight cut or line to be drawn for the drainage of the tunnel. Of course its mission was an unaccomplished one, and another method was adopted, and new calculations made. In the centre of the upper part of the brick work are "needle screws," sharpened at one end and having a small eye in the other. Inserted perfectly correct, a plumb line is dropped from them. The engineer "sights" the screw while the "eye" of the next one, several feet away, is on a direct line. Then he drops the plumb line from that, and the next calculation is made. The deviation of a sixteenth of an inch between two points, even 50 feet apart, and the variance in a mile can be readily computed.

A glimmer of a light, and the appearance of a dark-shaped body, accompanied by noise resembling "young thunder," announces the car's approach. After its arrival at the entrance of the tunnel the journey inward is commenced.

A track of about 18 inches width, a sort of tramway, in fact, is laid the whole length of the tunnel. As fast as new excavations are made, and the brick put in, this is further advanced. The diameter of the tunnel is 5 feet and 2 inches. The track is three or four inches high, and the necessity of stooping is enforced upon you. A fast-running stream of water flows over your feet and ankles continually. This comes not from the river above, but from hundreds of springs below. Wet feet, of course, are incident to the occasion, but are only an incident attendant upon the feat undertaken. "Free as the air we breathe" is no misnomer applied to one's situation in the tunnel. To the left is an iron pipe extending into the further end, its commencement being in the shaft above. There a "pony engine" industriously works away, forcing a pure stream of air downward, and making breathing a pleasant and greatly to be appreciated sensation.

A light ahead indicates something moving toward us. Evidently some one must "back water," as the impracticability of two bodies passing in so narrow a space is evident. That is, you think so. The condensing process, however, is sufficient. You squeeze yourself into an anaconda shape, place your back against the wall, which is concave, one into one goes no times apparently; inflate your lungs and then exhale the air, meanwhile reducing your anatomy to a trifle light (and thin) as air, and the car passes by without making you a mere "shred of humanity." The curve is reached about half way from the entrance to the end. Now is time to realize that the noble river of the straits is rolling overhead. That, so to speak, the "inland seas" have gathered together their forces and are sending them down within 100 feet of your "top side." The fact is perhaps a little difficult to realize. That you are nearer the regions where fire is supposed to be *the* element seems clear. The smell of sulphur aids in this, and a trickling stream which you are induced to taste gives a sensation of having breakfasted upon a choice dish of Richardson's matches.

The curve, mentioned before, describes a radius of 200 feet. Its length is about 50, so that objects at either end lose sight of each other. The journey inward is an ascent, though a gradual one, the inclination being about 1½ degrees. A few minutes' walk farther on and the end of the tunnel is reached, nearly 900 feet from the entrance, though it seems several miles. The masons have just left it, and the newly-built wall attests the amount of work done since their first entrance, at 3 o'clock in the morning. Yet the cement is dry and firm as though hardened for days before. That used is known as "hydraulic cement," which, by the action of air and water, becomes almost instantly hard. From beyond the brick-work juts out the wooden sheathing, which is laid next to the earth, and upon which the bricks are then laid. Beyond is a few feet of dark earth, most of it the "blue clay" order, though mixed with some sand. The latter is infinitely more troublesome, but less dangerous, than when the clay is seamed. In the latter case large portions of earth may give way, and they will crush whatever is under them, making it not altogether cheerful for workmen when they discover seams.

While the men are loading up the car with the clay and debris left by the masons, the three of them, Mr. Clark, the assistant superintendent and engineer of the tunnel works, Mr. McBean, the overseer of construction and workmen underground, and the reporter, gracefully recline against the solid earth, our respective feet buried in clay and water, and knees fast disappearing in search of their companion feet. The air pipe is some distance back, not having been continued on since the workmen finished. The hot air caused by several lamps, and the breathing of six or seven individuals within as many feet of space, make the atmosphere close.

But as the car is loaded we all push back toward the shaft. Though high noon, the men at work have yet to get their breakfast and to sleep. Only two cars work at a time in excavating, so that relays of men are necessary. They go down and stay from eight to ten hours, and then give place to the masons, who stay fully as long, in fact until they have bricked up the whole excavation.

It is dampish, and with water trickling from a thousand rills, the effect is to make a "demnition moist, unpleasant body" of any one employed below. Colds are experienced by the workmen, and they prove exceedingly difficult to get rid of. Plunging from 92 in the shade to 54 is a sudden change, and the reverse, though not so dangerous, is unpleasantly oppressive.

Without waiting for a bucket three of us put each a foot into the chain at the end of the rope, the engine starts, and we go whirling up.

From the trip we learn that the work is being well and tolerably rapidly done. On the Canada side some 200 feet have been made. It is estimated that by December the whole will have been completed, and then the question as to whether the main tunnel will be commenced will also be decided. Thus far, under the management of Messrs. Chesebrough and Clark, the enterprise has been successfully conducted and evinces the skill of its Superintendents.

GREELEY AND GRANT.

Why John D. Defrees Prefers the Former to the Latter.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis News:

SIR: Several Indiana friends have written to me expressing surprise and regret that I, who for many years have been a Whig and Republican, should prefer Horace Greeley to General Grant, as President. I wish to reply to these friends through the columns of your paper. When a young and ardent political editor I said and wrote a great deal about going alone for "measures—not men." It was a deceptive but popular battle cry. Under its inspiration I often supported almighty mean men for positions for which they were unfit. I do not intend again doing so. In supporting a candidate for the Presidency I shall go for the man whose ability, intelligence, and personal conduct and habits will not disgrace the position. I need say nothing of Horace Greeley in this regard. He is as well known throughout the world, and as much respected for his great ability, intelligence and correct personal habits, as any other American. It is a melancholy fact that this cannot be truthfully said of the present incumbent—but I forbear. It is a subject too humiliating to an American to contemplate. The Republicans who support Mr. Greeley are called "traitors" by the Grant newspapers and orators. "Traitor" to whom and to what? To General Grant? He does not own us! We don't wear the collar marked, "this is my dog." To the measures of the Republican party? The very issues which created the Republican party have been forever settled! On the score of Republicanism where stand the two candidates? Mr. Greeley, its first and ablest advocate, and General Grant, its opponent until nominated for the Presidency. Who are the "traitors" to Republicanism? Those who support one of its founders, or those who support the man whose only vote was given to James Buchanan? When these gentlemen utter the word "traitor," as applicable to us, it should stick in their throats.

As to the future, read our platform and Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance. No one can object to the principles therein announced. So far as Republicanism is concerned (as judged by the past), there is more of it in the Cincinnati than in the Philadelphia platform. General Grant was not nominated four years ago because of his Republicanism, but as a mere matter of expediency, and to prevent the Democrats using him. To that abject condition was the great Republican party reduced! I had no hand in it! He was elected. I have neither the time nor the inclination to write at length of the abuses of his Administration. That it could have been otherwise ought not to have been expected. Destitute of any fitness for the position, he became but an instrument in the hands of unscrupulous men to play upon, and well have they performed their part. The patronage of the Government was seized upon for the aggrandizement of relatives, military favorites and the relatives of favorites without regard to fitness or merit. Offices became a matter of brokerage, and were disposed of to persons whose wealth enabled them to make costly presents to the Executive. The importing merchants of the great commercial centre were preyed upon by the military ring encompassing the White House, whose hold was only relaxed after an investigation forced upon the President's adherents in the Senate. As the duties of the Presidency are irksome to incompetency, General Grant spends the time which should be devoted to their discharge in carousals at Long Branch, the companion of horse jockeys and blacklegs. His Secretaries following the example of their chief, absent themselves in the pursuit of pleasure, or in speculations to advance their personal to the neglect of the public interest. At the moment I write the Secretary of the Navy is at the horse races at Long Branch, and numerous requisitions await his signature to enable people to obtain money due them. Expediency has again compelled his nomination for re-election. The leading men who nominated him, and who know him best, have no respect for him. The apparent enthusiasm at Philadelphia was manufactured, as is the mock thunder of a theatre. There is nothing about Grant's character or conduct to attach people to him. It is thought by the managers that the people can be influenced by a repetition of the appeals made in 1868. They don't seem to know that that powder was shot once and won't go off again.

Little pop-gun orators will again mount astride the American eagle and hold forth in somewhat the following strain of gushing eloquence: "Look at the mighty achievements of the immortal hero, far surpassing those of Cæsar, Marlborough, Wellington, and Napoleon, in the field, and eclipsing in the Cabinet the statesmanship of a Clay or a Webster." [Great applause.] The same old collection of "raw-heads and bloody bones," so often used to scare folks, will again be put on exhibition. The ring-master in charge will tell the people that, should Mr. Greeley be elected, Slavery will be re-established, the Confederate debt assumed, or else the National debt repudiated, and the whole financial system "knocked into the middle of next week," and the earth itself will refuse to reward the industry of the husbandman! It will be said that Mr. Greeley should not be elected because he will receive the votes of leading Confederates; but nothing will be said about the rejoicing of Grant, Dent & Co., at the White House, when the notorious guerrilla, Colonel Mosby, called to assure them of his support! The horrors of the late civil war will be dwelt upon to harrow up the feelings of hate which all good citizens should exert themselves to allay. This will be done for the purpose of retaining the power and patronage of the Government in the hands of those who have so grossly abused it. These abuses must be reformed. The people have taken the matter into their own hands, and are determined that it shall be done. As a fitting agent for this purpose, they have selected one of their own number, raised to toil and industry, of pure morals and undoubted honesty. They are rallying to his support with an unanimity paralleled only by a similar uprising of the people for the same purpose in 1840. As it was then, it is not confined to any section of the country, or party, but embraces all sections and all parties. It is not a coalition of parties, but a union for the redemption of the country from the hands of the spoilers. I am aware that an effort is making to produce the impression that because of some personal oddities (which are greatly exaggerated) Mr. Greeley would not make a good executive officer. This is a great mistake. I have been acquainted with him for more than a quarter of a century. I know him well and intimately. His great ability and unequalled knowledge of the affairs of our own and other countries would enable him to meet all the requirements of the position to which he is soon to be elevated with honor to himself and renown to the Republic.

JOHN D. DEFREES.

WASHINGTON, July 1, 1872.

A Dead Darling.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Funny things sometimes occur in the rooms of a photographer, as well as serious ones, and perhaps one of the most serious comic incidents that ever took place in a picture gallery was that which happened in the parlors of a prominent photographer in this city a few days since. A lady, evidently from the country, breathing hard, as if from hard exercise, and carrying a large-sized carpet-sack of the old-fashioned kind, entered the artist's rooms as suddenly as if propelled from behind, and carelessly throwing her carpet-covered valise into one corner, began to inspect the different specimens of pictures in the show-cases and upon the walls. After half an hour spent in this manner, she approached one of the attaches of the shop and asked to see the different styles of children's pictures. These she closely examined, and finally selected a certain picture of an infant, and inquired of the artist what he charged for taking a picture like that. The price was named, and she remarked that it was satisfactory, and said she would have one taken like that.

"Where's the child?" asked the photographer.

"Here it is," replied the woman, stepping over to the corner of the room where she had thrown her carpet-bag upon entering. She picked up the latter, opened its mouth, and from its cavernous depths brought out an infant that had been dead for twenty-four hours at least. The look of curiosity on the artist's face gave place to one of horror, but his customer was dead in earnest, and nothing remained for him but to perform the work, after which the woman stowed away the deceased babe in her valise, and departed.

Loss and Recovery.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* thus tells the story of the loss and singular recovery of a valuable ring:

Two or three years ago a lady of our city lost a valuable diamond ring from her house, evidently stolen, and suspicion attached to a servant girl in her employ. Strict search was made everywhere for the missing property, but without success. If the girl took it she had disposed of it in some way, but so strong was her guilt suspected that it was determined to watch her, and accordingly a close surveillance was maintained for some time, but without developments. Finally, the lady was compelled to relinquish all hope of ever recovering her ring, and the matter at last ceased to be thought of in the house. Now for the surpassing mystery of the affair. A few days ago the lady in question received a neat, tiny package, by express, from Savannah, charges prepaid, and upon opening it what was her surprise to find the long lost, highly-esteemed, and very valuable ring! Nothing accompanied the package to convey the remotest idea as to who had sent it, and the return of the ring is one of those mysterious transactions the solution of which is beyond the power of human ken. We will not even attempt it. We do know, however, that the lady is now happily in the repossession of her jewel, and and will scarcely give herself any unnecessary concern to ascertain what conscience-stricken wretch restored it."

—The Boston *Commonwealth* says of the Jubilee: "Counting the guarantee fund at its full value, $202,000, and estimating the Coliseum at from $25,000 to $50,000, there are assets as the result of the late festival of some $50,000. The receipts from admissions amounted to about $430,000, and the expenses to from $550,000 to $600,000."